HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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King Plans Expanded Youth Participation

Teen-Age Street Gangs Used in Civil Rights Protests

From the Allen-Scott Report

Dr. Martin Luther King may be preaching the doctrine of non-violence for his coming "civil rights" disobedience campaign in the big cities, but he and his aides appear to be organizing for violence.

Federal authorities keeping a close watch on his Southern Christian Leadership Conference report that lieutenants of King are contacting Chicago street gangs and bringing them into his civil rights movement to fight "the power structure."

King, whose organization is studying the Buddhist use of street gangs in Saigon demonstrations, has put the Rev. A. R. Sampson in charge of enlisting gang leaders in SCLC's new militant youth movement.

According to an investigative report being circulated inside the Justice Department, King plans to organize the teen-age gangs into protest and marching groups in all major U.S. cities if his Chicago experiment is a success.

Will other cities in which the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King has planned demonstrations experience the violence which has shaken Los Angeles, Cleveland and Chicago?

The report reveals that King personally has attended several meetings with gang leaders, including one early in June at a downtown Chicago hotel, where 50 groups held their "first annual gangs convention."

Attending this gathering were the "Blackstone Rangers," "The Disciples," "Del Vikings," "Peacemakers" and "Vice Lords." They are estimated to have a combined membership of more than 1,000.

A government informant who sat in on one meeting said that King and his aides harangued the gang leaders about the "unjust society" and urged them to join their civil rights group fight against its evils—"slums, poverty and police brutality."

In the sing-song rhythm that has become his trademark, Dr. King chanted, "If *we* are to deal with our problems, *we* have to get power. And power in Chicago, as in other large cities, is being so well organized that *we* can get the most powerful political organization in the country to say 'yes' when it wants to say 'no.' "

Sampson was more specific in his appeal to the gang leaders. He promised to establish a Committee on Police Service (COPS), consisting of "local gangs" to pressure the present city and state government to make changes and meet their demands.

Other SCLC speakers, according to the government report, told the gang members, "The real foes are Mayor Daley, policemen, slumlords, bankers, businessmen and school administrators."

Government informants reporting on other SCLC gang organization activities warned, "The gang members are being incited to violence instead of being taught non-violence." They stressed that the gang leaders "have little or no understanding of civil rights" but do know how to use force.

King's new strategy of involving street gangs in his mounting civil rights activities is being watched by federal authorities because of his announced plans to resort to widespread civil disobedience. They are concerned that if King uses these gangs to disrupt the flow of the city's transportation system, as he has indicated, he could trigger a Watts-like eruption in the nation's second largest city.

There also are signs that Dr. King contemplates using his new militant youth drive to help "internationalize" the turbulent civil rights movement.

Preparations already are under way to use these "street gangs" in a potentially stormy move against South Africa, whose *apartheid* policy has been under violent attack by the civil rights groups in this country.

The gangs are to be used in giant demonstrations in New York and other U. S. cities now that the World Court, at The Hague, has failed to find that South Africa violated its old League of Nations mandate over Southwest Africa.

A civil rights march led by Martin Luther King files down State Street in Chicago recently. Violent demonstrations in that city in the last two weeks have caused thousands of dollars worth of damage.

The findings of the international tribunal, which had been expected to rule against South Africa, have caused dismay among civil rights militants, but has reinforced their determination to stir up trouble for South Africa. Dr. King's plan calls for civil rights groups to organize demonstrations this fall and winter demanding that the United States support "full economic sanctions against the South African government, in accordance with the recommendations of the U. N. Special Committee on Apartheid."

The King demonstrators will also call on the United Nations to use force, if necessary, to induce South Africa to give up its rule over Southwest Africa and change its own racial policies.

Dr. King also is discussing with other civil rights leaders the need for demonstrations in Washington later this year to force early ratification by the Senate of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

This 25-article convention, adopted last December by the United Nations General Assembly, will be signed for the United States by Ambassador Arthur Goldberg at a special ceremony to be organized in New York later this month.

U.S. adherence to the treaty will not become effective until it has been ratified by a two-thirds Senate vote. The U.N. convention rules that "all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination." [For more on this U. N. declaration see page 7.]

★ ★ ★

Floyd B. McKissick, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, is saying that his upcoming visit to Cambodia has the backing of Dr. Martin Luther King. Both King and McKissick are against the Viet Nam war and have been invited by the Cambodian government to make an on-the-spot investigation of U.S. charges that the neutralist state is being used as a haven for Communist Viet Cong forces.

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CAPITAL BRIEFS

● Lawmakers in the Capitol are predicting that Congress will compel LBJ to accept a one-year authorization program for the foreign aid bill after last week's Senate vote. The Administration wants a bill that will permit it to commit foreign aid spending over a two-year period, thus, in effect, doubling the spending commitment it has been able to make in the past. But the Senate, by a 45-to-38 vote, limited the spending authorization to the customary 12 months. The House earlier had voted a two-year program, but insiders are saying it will bow to the Senate's wishes. To make sure the House does so, readers should bombard their lawmakers with mail. (For House and Senate votes on foreign aid, see page 15.)

● Vice President Humphrey has received an avalanche of criticism as a result of his address to the National Association of Counties Conference in New Orleans. In the midst of riots around the country, Humphrey told county officials that if he were forced to live in slum conditions, "I think you'd have more trouble than you have had already, because I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt under those conditions." Only after heated criticisms from Republicans, including House Republican Leader Gerald Ford, did Humphrey maintain he was not condoning violence.

● Sen. Edward Kennedy said last week the United States should initiate a move to admit Red China into the United Nations. The Massachusetts Democrat says he feels if this is done, U. N. members won't kick out the Chinese Nationalists.

● Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who has just wed for the fourth time, plans to take his 23-year-old bride on a second honeymoon later in the year. Destination: Red China. Douglas says he has been invited there by the Red China government and Washington officials say there will be no trouble in his receiving a passport. A long-time advocate of Red China's admission to the United Nations, Douglas has also urged demilitarization of the offshore islands.

● LBJ is being hailed in some quarters for having declared July 17-23 "Captive Nations Week," even though the President of the United States is compelled to do this by a 1959 law. Yet in his over 250-word proclamation, neither the word communism nor the name of any captive nation appears.

● A number of governors, however, issued far more vigorous proclamations of "Captive Nations Week" in their home states. For example, Gov. William Egan of Alaska alluded to the "imperialistic policies of Russian Communists" and Gov. Millard Tawes of Maryland referred to the "enslaved peoples of Central-Eastern Europe." One Democratic governor, however, notably failed to refer to Communist imperialism in his Captive Nations proclamation: Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California.

● Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R.-Ill.), the GOP Senate leader, says he's standing firm in opposition to the "fair housing" provision of the 1966 civil rights bill which would ban discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. The Mathias amendment in the House to "soften" this provision, it now turns out, was so badly worded it wouldn't accomplish its objective of excluding from the bill's coverage private homes with four or fewer rental units.

● Washington bureau chief Ted Lewis of the New York **Daily News** recently toured Pennsylvania, upstate New York and New England, returning to Washington convinced that "Lyndon Johnson is not a popular President." Polls conducted in Michigan and Iowa confirm Lewis' findings. The Detroit **News** reports that Gov. George Romney would easily carry Michigan over LBJ and the Des Moines **Register and Tribune** finds that the President could not again take Iowa.

● Seasoned political observers say that liberal Democrat George Rawlings Jr., an Adlai Stevenson-John F. Kennedy supporter, can be defeated in Virginia's 8th Congressional District if all conservatives now rally behind Republican nominee William L. Scott. Rawlings, who defeated Chairman Howard Smith of the House Rules Committee in the recent Virginia primary, has incurred the wrath of many Virginia voters as a result of his campaign against the conservative Smith.

● It is not surprising that the credibility gap widens. Only two weeks before the United States bombed the oil depots of Hanoi and Haiphong, State Department officials told educators attending a background briefing in Washington that there was no necessity to step up air attacks on North Viet Nam.

● The National Right to Work Committee last week marshalled government statistics to show that the 19 states guaranteeing voluntary unionism lead the nation in the rate of economic growth. The committee's executive vice president, Reed Larsen, cited official statistics to show that right-to-work states lead the nation in the creation of new jobs in business and industry, in wage improvement in industrial jobs and in producing new wealth and personal income. Topping the nation in the rate of new industrial jobs are three right-to-work states—Nevada, Arizona and Florida.

● The San Diego **Union** reports that Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman last year spent $99,000 to set up an office of eight employes to tell taxpayers, mostly rural, how to get more federal handouts. This year, Freeman is asking $3.6 million to run the office, which has grown to 2,492 employes.

● The Office of Economic Opportunity is diverting anti-poverty funds to finance political propaganda aimed at the Republican party, House Minority Leader Gerald Ford charged last week. An OEO press release of July 8, airmailed from Washington to newspapers throughout the country, accused the GOP of being oblivious to the plight of the poor. "We question the use of public funds for a partisan attack upon the Republican party by a government agency," Ford said, adding that he had demanded OEO director R. Sargent Shriver stop using taxpayer dollars for political purposes.

● Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Commitee, told a crowd of 500 people in Philadelphia recently that Negroes who fight in Viet Nam are "black mercenaries."

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New 'Open Door' Policy

Is the U.S. government coddling an alien who has traveled illegally to Communist China and North Viet Nam and is considered by a U. S. senator to be an "articulate and persuasive" proponent of Communist China? That question is being posed in the wake of a startling speech on the Senate floor delivered last week by Milward Simpson (R.-Wyo.).

MAO

Simpson's talk revolved around author-lecturer Felix Greene, an impeccably manicured British gentleman who has lived in the United States for more than a quarter of a century and now makes his home in Palo Alto, Calif. Greene globetrots on a British passport and has been mysteriously granted permanent resident status several times by the State Department, despite his obvious violation of U.S. travel regulations.

In recent years, Greene has spent much of his time trumpeting the "virtues" of Mao's mainland China. He is an author of two full-length books on China published by Doubleday, *A Curtain of Ignorance* and *Awakened China*. Both lavishly praise the Communist government on the mainland.

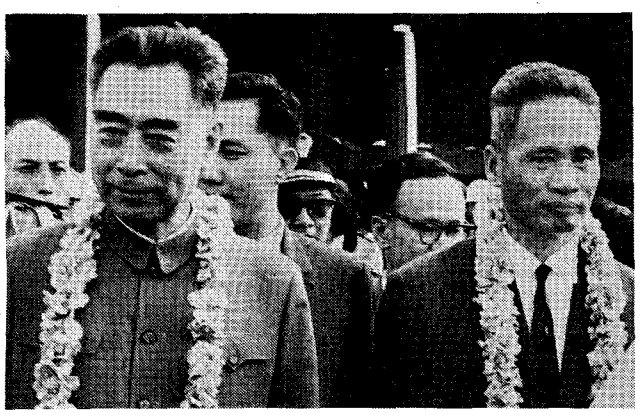
A July 31, 1962, review by *The Worker*, official organ of the American Communist party, called *Curtain of Ignorance* "the most authoritative and heartwarming account of a great nation's emergence into the new world of socialism." (This book also sings hosannas to the Soviet Union and predicts that "the Soviet standard of living will be the highest in the world within the lifetime of our children.")

Perhaps Greene's most towering contribution toward building Red China's prestige in the United States is a powerful propaganda film called China!, **a 65-minute color presentation glorifying Mao's achievements. The movie, says Simpson, is now "being promoted for showing in our public schools. . . ."**

Greene's bankroll has been growing fat from showings of this pro-Red China "documentary"; in just the second week of its premiere engagement at the Carnegie Hall Cinema in New York the film grossed $13,500.

Yet what is far more shocking to Sen. Simpson than Greene's political predilections is the way in which the United States government has paved the way for Greene to promote his pro-Communist propaganda:

• The Treasury Department, for example, has treated Greene with extraordinary kindness. Sen. Simpson charges that Greene violated Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations when he failed to secure in advance of his 1963 trip to Communist China the necessary Treasury Department authority to bring $1,500 worth of news clips filmed by the Red Chinese into the United States.



Red China's Chou En-lai and North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong are getting propaganda mileage in the United States, thanks to Felix Greene and the Johnson Administration.

Greene used these clips in *China!* Treasury Department officials told *Human Events* (see July 3, 1965 issue, page 5) that they had initially told Greene he couldn't show this imported film commercially because he had never obtained the necessary license, but the department, after pleas from Greene, waived this requirement.

• Greene also found the State Department willing to change his immigrant status at his convenience so he could carry on his campaign to glorify Red China. In August of 1963, notes Simpson, Greene applied to the Department of State for permission to travel to Communist China. Permission was denied. "And yet," says Simpson, "six weeks later he was en route to China. How? By the simple expedient of informing the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he no longer considered himself a permanent resident of the United States. He wrote the Service, turned in his Alien Registration Card, and, with an unfettered British passport, embarked for mainland China by way of London."

After four and a half months of trekking through the People's Republic, Greene then reapplied to the United States as a new immigrant. He was readily awarded a visa at the American Embassy in London on Jan. 29, 1964, and re-entered the United States at New York on Feb. 6, 1964. "Our embassy in London," says Simpson, "could have refused him a visa, but obviously chose not to do so."

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

• The State Department and the Justice Department treated him gingerly in 1965. During this year, Greene again traveled to restricted areas, this time Communist China and North Viet Nam. Greene, says Simpson, didn't even go to the trouble of abandoning his permanent resident status in the United States. "He summarily and without fanfare," says Simpson, "went to Communist China, and despite the fact that he was in patent violation of American law, which makes such conduct a felony, he was again allowed back into the United States.

"For reasons known only to the Department of State, Mr. Greene was given a visa by our embassy in London on Dec. 30, 1965. He re-entered the United States at New York as a permanent resident on Jan. 3, 1966."

The State Department has claimed helplessness in stopping Greene's re-entries into the United States, but Simpson points out that Title 8 of the United States Code has a subsection which would give both the State Department and the Justice Department the power to boot Greene out of the United States. That subsection reads: "Aliens who the consular officer or the attorney general knows or has reason to believe seek to enter the United States, solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety or security of the United States" shall be ineligible to receive visas and shall be excluded from admission into the United States.

Felix Greene, says Simpson, is in patent violation of federal laws and regulations which prohibit travel to a restricted foreign country by an alien with permanent resident status in the United States. "The law is clear in this matter," insists Simpson, "and the Departments of State and Justice ought to cooperate in initiating criminal prosecution proceedings."

Yet some observers insist that Greene should not be held solely accountable for his actions since the U. S. government obviously encouraged his travels and his violations of U. S. regulations. The more important question, in the minds of many, is why the U. S. government felt impelled to coddle this pro-Red China propagandist?

McNamara's 'New Math'

Hearings before the House Armed Services Special Investigations subcommittee have cast grave doubt on Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's recent assertion that he's saved the country $14 billion in the last five years, including $4.5 billion in fiscal 1966.

McNAMARA

Chairman Porter Hardy (D.-Va.) declared that McNamara has developed "criteria" that are "questionable" for figuring savings and that he hasn't even applied his own criteria properly. The result, according to Hardy, is a claim of a $4.5-billion savings in the last year which really constitutes "bragging" for simply correcting errors and for engaging in the "prudent management we should expect."

Hardy also declared that McNamara's so-called "independent audit" of alleged savings is "only a management survey" by an accounting firm that made no effort to validate the claims of savings and said so in its report.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Graeme C. Bannerman testified before Hardy that the Defense Department was probably in error in claiming a $1.6-million saving for fiscal 1964 on six engineering changes made in a contract for the A-6A aircraft with Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. He said the Defense Department should have been more "cautious" since these changes were initiated in 1960 and in January 1961, before McNamara was in office as defense secretary.

Harold H. Rubin, a GAO auditor on loan to the House Armed Services Committee, testified that the Defense Department had been taking credit for "savings" on the A-6A planes ordered each year since 1961.

But Rubin had even more astounding information for the subcommittee. He said that a team of auditors did a spot check involving claims of $1.3 billion in savings. According to Rubin, the detailed study showed that 37 per cent of these claims had not come as a result of actions taken since McNamara initiated his cost-effectiveness program in July 1961, and that many of these savings had come about under Eisenhower. Another 30 per cent of the "savings," said Rubin, could not really be judged by the available information.

Chairman Hardy ridiculed McNamara's "new math" when it was learned that the Defense Department can actually claim greater "savings" even though it pays a higher price than it has to. The outspoken Virginia Democrat, along with other members of his subcommittee, accused the defense secretary of "figure juggling" to create a favorable image.

Under McNamara's mathematics, the Defense Department arbitrarily claims a 25 per cent savings on all contracts let by bidding. Rep. Otis Pike (D.-N.Y.) asked Assistant Air Force Secretary Robert H. Charles whether this formula would apply to the TFX case when McNamara actually awarded the $7-billion contract to the highest bidder.

Charles answered that the TFX was an "incentive" contract and not a "bid" contract, but said the Defense Department thus claimed an arbitrary 10 per cent savings. This would mean that McNamara is claiming $700 million in savings for awarding the TFX to the highest bidder.

Intrigued by this accounting system, Rep. Pike told Charles that he had heard reports that the TFX warplane contract with General Dynamics might be "double" the initial contract and wondered if this would mean the Defense Department would claim a 10 per cent savings on the doubled cost.

Charles admitted that under McNamara's new math the highest prices result in the highest Defense De-

• Rep. E. Ross Adair (R.-Ind.) reports that the Administration's "blacklist" has not ended free world trade with North Viet Nam and Cuba. During the first quarter of 1966, 36 free world ships called at North Vietnamese ports, 29 of them British. Sixty-seven free world vessels—26 of them flying the Union Jack—visited Cuba during the same period.

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partment savings. For example, if there are two bid contracts submitted—one for $100 million and one for $80 million—and McNamara chooses the higher bid, he will save $25 million. If he chooses the lower one, he would save only $20 million.

Such, apparently, is the way Defense Secretary McNamara is saving the taxpayer money these days.

Was Busch Sandbagged?

Rep. Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) has raised some probing questions regarding the Justice Department's recent decision to drop an anti-trust case against the Anheuser-Busch brewery after executives of the company kicked in $10,000 to the President's Club.

A spokesman for the company has said that "members of the Busch family have been consistent contributors to the Democratic party since repeal of prohibition." That may be true, but the records of the Clerk of the House, says Goodell, reveal that none of the individuals associated with Busch, who suddenly dropped $10,000 into the President's Club in May of this year, were reported to have made any significant contributions to any national political committee or candidate in the presidential campaign years of 1960 or 1964 or to the President's Club prior to 1966. "At a critical stage in negotiations over the anti-trust case," says Goodell, "$10,000 was paid out in 1966."

GOODELL

Goodell also thinks the sequence of events in the Busch case needs more explanation than has come forth so far.

Here, for example, is the suspicious chronology ending with dismissal of the anti-trust suit:

• April 1966: Anheuser-Busch lawyers suggest to the anti-trust division that the suit, scheduled for a September trial, be dismissed. Alfred Fleishman, head of the public relations firm which handles the Anheuser-Busch account, comes to Washington and calls on Cliff Carter, executive director of the Democratic National Committee and one of President Johnson's closest political operators. Carter suggests that Fleishman and the Busch family join the President's Club at $1,000 each.

• May 9, 1966: The Justice Department trial staff, headed by John F. Hughes, recommends against dismissal of the Anheuser-Busch suit.

• May 19, 1966: Alfred Fleishman reportedly arrives in Washington.

• May 20, 1966: The evaluation section of the anti-trust division recommends that the Anheuser-Busch case be dismissed.

• May 24, 1966: At the suggestion of Fleishman, contributions totaling $10,000 are made to the President's Club by members of the Busch family, representatives of the Busch firm and Fleishman himself.

• May 26, 1966: The anti-trust division policy planning staff headed by Robert Hammond concurs in the recommendations for dismissal and forwards it to Turner.

• June 5, 1966: Stephen Breyer, special assistant to Turner, concurs in the decision for dismissal of the suit.

• June 8, 1966: Turner recommends dismissal of the suit to Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach.

• June 11, 1966: Katzenbach agrees to dismiss the suit.

• June 17, 1966: Suit is dismissed.

There is no proof that anything that was done was illegal, it is emphasized. The anti-trust suit may, indeed, have had no substance. But still the curious timing of the dropping of the suit strongly suggests that somebody made the Busch family feel that things might go more easily for their firm if they contributed to the President's Club. In essence, it looks like a case of Democratic sandbagging.

• A number of veteran anti-Communists, though by no means all, approve of the U. S. offer of $25,000 in flood relief to Communist Outer Mongolia, but they warn that American aid can only benefit the United States if the Outer Mongolian people know where the aid comes from. State Department officials, however, say there are no concrete plans to assure this at the present time.

McCloskey Makes a Mint

The controversial and politically powerful contracting firm of McCloskey and Co. is coming under renewed fire for having hauled down a $12,682,565 government contract for construction of the new U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. The Treasury Department, with the backing of the General Services Administration, gave the McCloskey Company the go-ahead signal.

Congressional critics are suggesting that the contract was awarded to the company because Matthew McCloskey, who heads the firm, is the former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and a chief fund-raiser for the Democratic party. McCloskey and his firm have been in one scrape after another. Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) accused McCloskey in September 1964 of deliberately overpaying $35,000 on a performance bond to Bobby Baker's insurance partner for the purpose of winning the Washington stadium contract.

According to Williams, this "$35,000 additional payoff on this stadium contract was arranged for the express purpose of channelling a $25,000 political contribution into the Democratic campaign fund and to charge this $25,000 contribution as a business expense item on a government contract." McCloskey denied any wrongdoing, but admitted that he had overpaid the $35,000. Asked why he hadn't discovered this overpayment until Sen. Williams produced the evidence more than four years later, McCloskey insisted it was a "goof."

Other McCloskey troubles abound. Sen. Williams pointed out in March 1965 that federal loans on three Florida retirement home projects constructed by the McCloskey interests were in default to the extent of $9 million. McCloskey, however, was guaranteed payment by the federal government. A civil suit is now pending in federal court to recover damages brought about through alleged incompetent work on the Veteran's Administration Hospital near Boston since the siding of the hospital peeled off one day following completion of the project by McCloskey and Co. Cracks have also developed in the foundations of the D.C. stadium and the multi-million-dollar Rayburn Building—both McCloskey products.

McCloskey has won several government contracts by submitting low bids, but the costs appear to skyrocket once he's sewed up the contract. The Rayburn building, whose architecture is considered a massive affront to good taste, is said to be the "most expensive office building in the world," estimated at over $150 million—twice its original contract price. But such mystifying events don't seem to prevent McCloskey from continuing to gain profitable government contracts.

Lyndon's Economy Act

Seasoned politicians are saying LBJ put on a show for the public gallery last week when he let out the story that he was reluctant to sign the steep-costing federal pay bill. Stunts like this, it is said, allow the President to pose as an "economizer." But when the Senate was actually voting on the 3.2 per cent salary hike for all federal and civilian personnel, LBJ and his legislative lieutenants were not exerting any pressure at all to trim the pay package.

The new pay bill is retroactive to July 1. The Administration supposedly wanted Congress to make the pay hike six months later on Jan. 1, 1967, but when Sen. Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) offered just such an amendment, Administration leadership quickly evaporated.

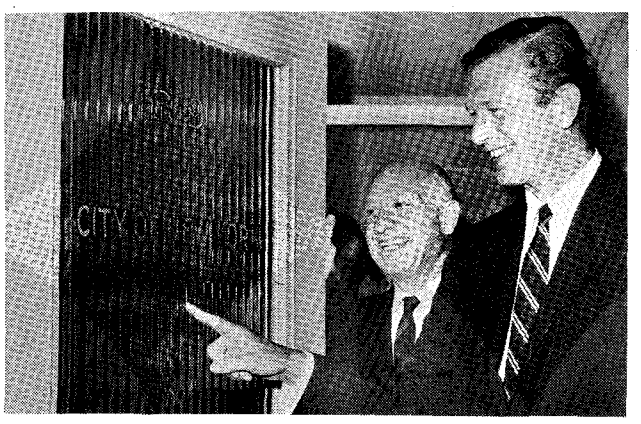
Sen. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, who "protested" the high cost of the bill, refused to support the Lausche proposal, which garnered only nine votes, including that of GOP Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.). The new salary package, it is claimed, could add $3 to $4 billion dollars to LBJ's proposed budget.

Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.), however, did his best in battling for the taxpayer and good government. Williams not only supported the Lausche delayed pay hike amendment, but introduced a measure to compel civil service employes and members of Congress to contribute more money into the civil service retirement fund.

Williams scored the fact that the new pay bill had "no method to pay for these increased benefits." The unfunded liability of the civil service retirement fund, said the Delaware senator, was $43.6 billion. The new bill brings it up to $45.3 billion. Only 17 other senators, 12 of them Republican, voted for Williams' pay-as-you-go measure. Again, neither LBJ nor the Democratic leadership got behind this attempt to keep down the federal debt.

The crusading Williams came closer in trying to prohibit solicitation of federal employes by political committees and government officials, but LBJ wouldn't join Williams in this endeavor, either.

Lindsay Opens Office


Sen. Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) and New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay are all smiles as they open a Washington, D.C., office for New York City. Purpose of the office is to get more federal funds for Gotham.

Rent Subsidy Schemes

A thorough investigation has begun in the Senate Appropriations Committee on the funding of rent subsidies, after it was revealed in *Human Events* that a Baltimore program was being financed through a provision of Social Security and not the rent supplements act.

Hearings were recently completed on the funding of similar programs under other acts, but according to a committee spokesman little was accomplished due to a cover-up job by committee liberals. Rather than trying to justify the duplication of provisions in various acts allowing for rent subsidies, they skirted the point and proceeded to run through an endless procession of witnesses proclaiming the good that rent subsidy programs were doing.

Presently, however, a staff member of the committee is continuing a study to discover just how many acts there are which have such provisions besides the rent supplements act itself.

So far he has found three and "no telling how many more there are, maybe dozens." He has found that besides the provision (Title 11, Section 1115) in the Social Security Act used by Baltimore to secure federal monies, there is also a rent subsidy provision in the Public Housing Act.

RAM Linked to Riots

Followers of Fidel Castro and Mao Tse-tung are reported to have played a key role in the outbreak of racial violence that swept Chicago last week. They are members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a group of Negro militants who take their orders in Havana from Robert Franklin Williams.

Williams, bounced out of the NAACP by Roy Wilkins, fled to Cuba when he was sought on kidnaping charges in 1961. He now broadcasts over Cuba's Radio Free Dixie urging Negroes to take up arms against the United States.

During the riots last week, Chicago police arrested several RAM members in a tenement building in which they found marijuana and loaded weapons, with instruction sheets on their use.

• A top Cleveland official reported last week that his city's race riots have been encouraged by "extremist groups" and "adults who thrive on disorder in the community." John N. McCormick, director of public safety, said the subversive squad of the Cleveland police department planned arrests of the ringleaders.

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RACES of the WEEK

This is the fifth installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

South Carolina Senate Contest

Parker vs. Hollings

"Barry, Yes; Bobby, No," is the battlecry of South Carolina Republicans who confidently expect to pick up their second U.S. Senate seat this fall.

The GOP has nominated State Sen. Marshall Parker, a former Democrat, for the Senate seat now warmed by Sen. Donald Russell (D.-S.C.). Parker will oppose former Gov. Ernest Hollings, who defeated Russell in the June Democratic primary.

Parker is an outspoken conservative who supported Barry Goldwater for President in 1964. Hollings was a pre-convention backer of John F. Kennedy in 1960 and is considered a close political associate of Bobby Kennedy.

With Parker making the Kennedy ties a major campaign issue, Hollings has found it expedient to deny any part in Bobby's presidential drive. New York newspapers, however, reported that Hollings' victory was a major boost for Kennedy. The ultra-liberal New York *Post* headlined his nomination: "Bobby's Carolina Friend Trounces LBJ Senator."

Parker will use Hollings' own words in the 1960 campaign to demonstrate Hollings' fealty to the Kennedy clan. The GOP nominee says that he broke with Hollings after the then-governor urged him to campaign for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in 1960. Not only did he turn Hollings down, Parker says, but he voted for Republican Richard Nixon in the election.

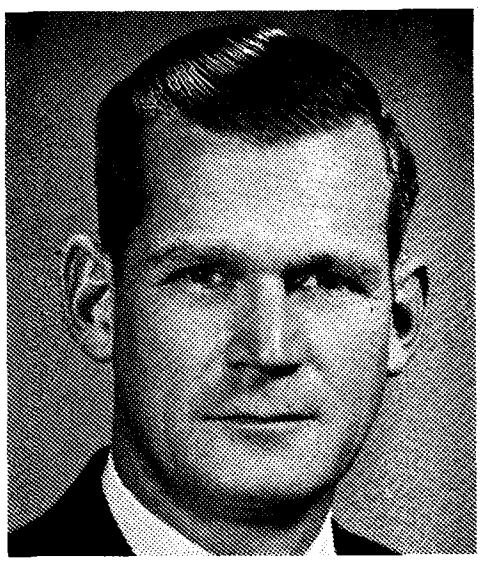
Four years later Parker campaigned energetically for the Goldwater-Miller ticket (which carried South Carolina with 59 per cent of the vote). Hollings supported the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

Hollings is now attempting to picture himself as a "South Carolina Democrat" but Parker repeatedly ties him to the national Democratic leadership. "By virtue of the fact that he is running as a Democrat, the LBJ-Kennedy mantle is around his neck," says the GOP nominee. If elected, Parker notes, Hollings' first duty would be to help organize the Senate for LBJ.

The Parker campaign has been aided immeasurably by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.), the greatest vote-getter in state history. Thurmond will be seeking his first term since joining the GOP and polls have indicated a landslide win of 3 to 1 or better.

Thurmond and Parker head a potent statewide ticket. (Parker for Senate Committee's address is P.O. Box 5283, Columbia, S.C.) State Rep. Joseph O. Rogers Jr., another former Democrat, is the GOP nominee against incumbent Gov. Robert McNair. Rep. Albert Watson (R.-S.C.) is expected to easily win re-election and GOP candidates in two other congressional districts are given solid chances of victory.

Recent elections indicate that South Carolina Republicans are becoming more powerful than ever before. In April, three GOP candidates scored landslide victories to win election to the North Augusta city council. And in June, a relative unknown, Rich Otter, came within an eyelash of defeating the late Sen. Olin Johnson's brother, William, for



PARKER

mayor of Anderson, historically a Democratic stronghold.

State GOP Chairman Harry Dent was enthusiastic about the Otter showing. "For the Republicans to come this close to beating former long-time mayor William C. Johnson with a virtual unknown in the heart of what is considered staunch Democratic territory is almost a political miracle," he said.

Indiana's 9th District

Lewis vs. Hamilton

The campaign approach of Rep. Lee H. Hamilton (D.-Ind.) is hardly subtle. "Lee *has* done more," reads one leaflet. "Lee *will* do more."

Hamilton's entire campaign is based on the federal largess he claims to have brought into the largely rural 9th Congressional District and the dire warning that the handouts may cease if he is not returned to Washington.

Republican nominee John W. Lewis, a Crothersville lumber dealer, has challenged Hamilton to "come clean" with the voters by acknowledging that his knee-jerk support of "Great Society" spending has contributed to the soaring cost of government. If Hamilton is reluctant to do so, it is understandable—a poll he himself conducted indicates that high taxes are the most pressing problem of his constituents.

Hamilton is an ambitious young attorney who was elected to Congress in the Johnson landslide of 1964. Indiana's Democratic-controlled state legislature has since gerrymandered the district to improve his chances for re-election but Republican Lewis remains confident.

Lewis is making Hamilton's "rubber stamp" voting record the central issue in his campaign. The non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* gave Hamilton a record of 100 per cent support for "Great Society" legislation and the freshman congressman has conceded that he "went along" with LBJ on several issues where he would not otherwise have done so.

One of these was the question of aid to Nasser. Hamilton admits that he believes that the Egyptian dictator is entitled to no U.S. handouts, but bowed to White House pressure and voted to give the President authority to extend such aid.

A major issue in the campaign will be the Administration's anti-poverty program, which Hamilton has given down-the-line support. Lewis will center his attack on Camp Atterbury, the scandal-racked Job Corps center which is located on the edge of the district. Townsfolk and merchants have been repeatedly harassed by unruly corpsmen. Trainees have been arrested on charges ranging from sodomy to auto theft, from assault to drunkenness.

Job Corps officials have actually blamed law-abiding residents of the 9th District for the troubles at Atterbury. Many corpsmen, said one anti-poverty official, "feel they are not welcome in the communities adjacent to the center," adding, "If they're rejected, they'll react accordingly—and who can much blame them?"

Ironically, the $15,540-a-year public relations director at Camp Atterbury is James McManus, Rep. Hamilton's former press secretary and campaign aide.

Liberal Hamilton is spending three and four days a week in the district in response to the Lewis challenge. But

LEWIS

Republicans feel that Hamilton may be no more successful in this campaign than in his last. That was early this year when he campaigned assiduously for recognition by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees) as one of the nation's 10 outstanding men. Hamilton didn't make it. (The address of the Lewis for Congress Committee is 212 S. Chestnut, Seymour, Ind.)

Montana Senate Contest

Babcock vs. Metcalf

Nowhere in the nation are the issues as clearly drawn as they are in Montana, where Republican Gov. Tim Babcock is challenging Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf in what the New York *Times* terms an "almost classic confrontation of conservatives and liberals."

Metcalf won a narrow Senate victory in 1960 thanks mainly to out-of-state labor groups who supplied manpower and money to the campaign. The freshman legislator has returned the favor—the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education reports that he has cast 54 "pro-labor" votes and only one anti-labor vote in his short career. (The conservative Americans for Constitutional Action give Metcalf an anemic 5 per cent rating.)

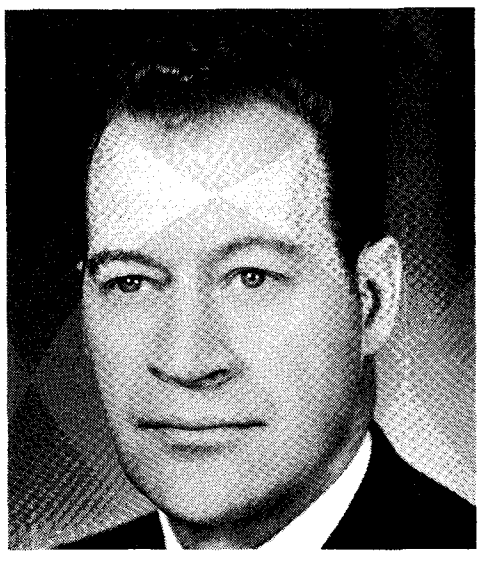
The war in Viet Nam is emerging as a central issue, with Babcock supporting American intervention and Metcalf sniping at U.S. policy. Earlier this year Metcalf was one of 15 Senate "doves" who wrote President Johnson pleading that the bombing of North Viet Nam not be resumed. He adamantly refused to sign the annual declaration of the Committee of One Million opposing Red China's membership in the United States.

Metcalf is expected to receive heavy support from Eastern liberals who have never forgiven Babcock for his refusal to proclaim United Nations Day in Montana. Instead, the outspoken governor proclaimed United Nations Improvement Day, explaining that the United Nations was an organization whose "failures far exceed its limited successes."

Babcock will hit hard at the Administration's conduct of the "War on Poverty." He will quote Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, a native son, as saying that anti-poverty officials were establishing "reformatories" in Montana by admitting hardened criminals to the Job Corps. There are three Job Corps centers now in operation in the state.

Metcalf has been seriously damaged by his identification with Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman. Babcock has denounced "Great Society" programs which sharply increase farm production costs; the market price manipulations which have sent the parity ratio to the levels of the Great Depression, and the dumping of surplus grain on the domestic market to break and depress grain and livestock prices.

Metcalf is running scared, returning home every week for intensive campaigning ("We've seen more of Lee in the past six months than we did in the past five years," comments one Montana editor.) Hampered by a sharp-



BABCOCK

tongued, abrasive personality, Metcalf is depending on such political "glamour boys" as Bobby and Teddy Kennedy to help him win a second term. (The Babcock for Senator Headquarters address is Box 1186, Helena, Mont.)

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What Will United States Do At Viet Nam Conference Table?

Have we learned Oriental method of negotiating?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

In his July 12 TV talk President Johnson again urged the North Viet Nam leaders to come to a conference table. This is the purpose for which we are escalating the war. But what do we do when we get them there?

That unspoken problem is the great problem, because the wise or unwise way we meet it will decide the outcome for which Americans are laying down their lives.

There are certain guidelines. And we'd better remember them at the very first mumble of a cease-fire hint from Hanoi.

We Westerners somehow insist on looking at the East from a Western viewpoint, and that's where we go so horribly wrong. You have to play the Oriental game by Oriental rules, among which is the importance of the Oriental's first pitch.

The Oriental antagonist begins by carefully selecting what appears to be a small point, usually a mere procedural detail. This is his testing pitch. If you give in he interprets it as weakness. His strategy is to get you accustomed to giving in and he tries to start this habit of surrender at once. Then he expands his demands from that moment forward.

I have experienced this Oriental method time and again in Geneva conferences, and Korea, in turn, gave a consequential example instantly recognized by a man who thoroughly understood the Oriental mentality: Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Red Chinese never asked for the Korean cease-fire talks. We did all that. On June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik, the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, in a radio interview in New York City, simply stated that the Soviet Union hoped there might be truce talks in Korea. A cloakroom contact in the United Nations had sent the same message from the Kremlin to Washington the same day.

The Soviet said nothing that would, or did, commit Russia and, of course, nothing committing the Red Chinese.

Nevertheless, the immediate blurb distributed by Washington was that we had won victory in Korea. The Red Chinese were calling "quits."

So powerful was this amazing distortion of the facts that victory eulogies were handed out to make every headline. Washington filled the world's air channels with radio truce messages to the Red Chinese. Will we do so again to the North Vietnamese at the first hint?

The enemy did not even answer for five days.

The morning after we began asking the enemy to listen, listen, please listen, I was with Gen. MacArthur at his 90 Church Street office in New York City. He predicted, and instantly, what the Orientals would do:

"They'll begin by knocking down the only specific proposal we've made. We'll think it's too small to matter. It's too small to us, but not small to the Orientals. They will refuse to meet us aboard the *Jutlandia* and use that refusal to test how anxious we are to sue for peace. They will substitute someplace behind their own lines. And if we give in on that first proposal the talks will go on and on indefinitely and they'll never stop expanding their demands."

South Korean, American and British officers confer with North Korean and Red Chinese generals during a 1953 meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom. The commission has met regularly since the end of the Korean war.

As MacArthur predicted, the enemy did grasp at the single specific and did blackball the *Jutlandia*. They insisted on their own choice of location and we gave in.

The cease-fire talks finally began July 8, 1951. Up to that date our casualties were 78,726 American dead, wounded and missing. The Reds talked and talked for nearly two years. Before they finished our American casualties were 104,383 dead, wounded and missing. We suffered 25,657 additional casualties in the period after we were told we had won the victory we did not win.

We may well be on the verge of living through this all over again at the first hint of a cease-fire by the North Vietnamese. And if we forget these facts you can be sure Hanoi will not remind us of them.

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Goldwater Disavows Group

DePugh's Minutemen Form 'Patriotic Party'

From the Arizona *Republic*

Politics, like love, is a many-splendored thing, and far be it from us to dampen political fires wherever they may occur. But the formation of the Patriotic party in Arizona is probably the biggest exercise in futility since Fray Marcos de Niza went through the state looking for the Seven Cities of Cibola in 1539.

The Patriotic party launched itself as a third political party at a national convention in Kansas City on July 4. We won't repeat Samuel Johnson's old saw about patriotism being the last refuge of a scoundrel. We hold patriotism in high repute, and we wish there were more unabashed devotion to its outward manifestations in this country.

But the Patriotic party is the political arm of the Minutemen, who (according to a book by their national coordinator, Robert DePugh) would put the U.S. military forces on immediate alert to guard against foreign aggression, would impanel grand juries to investigate and indict all traitors and subversives, and would remove the present members of the U.S. Supreme Court and replace them with elected justices.

If that doesn't qualify the Minutemen and their Patriotic party for a position of pre-eminence among the kooks and crackpots of the political world, we don't know what would. Small wonder that the ultra-right John Birch Society has disassociated itself from the Patriotic party, and that Barry Goldwater (to whose conservative shirttails the new party intends to hang) predicted it would get nowhere.

We don't know how many people will turn up for the Patriotic party's regional convention in Phoenix, August 6-7. Probably no more than the 100 or so who showed up for the Arizona Democratic Council session in Phoenix on July 9. And far be it from us to say they shouldn't meet. Every wild political belief should be allowed to run up its flag and see whether anyone salutes it.

Sensible citizens aren't going to pay any attention to the political kooks of either the right or the left. The all-important struggle between the responsible left and the responsible right, between honest liberalism and honest conservatism, is taking enough of the national attention without paying much attention to such fanatical outfits as the Communists, the Minutemen, the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Muslims or any of the other ultra organizations.

□ □ □

SEN. JOHN McCLELLAN (D.-Ark.) will press for legislation to prevent the "scandalous manipulation" of union pension funds by labor racketeers. A McClellan probe recently disclosed that a New York City labor boss took advantage of gaping loopholes in the present law to divert $4.1 million from union pension funds to dummy overseas corporations under his control. McClellan notes that there are currently 167,700 plans with reserves of $75 billion to provide welfare and pension benefits for American workers. Such plans will hold an estimated $225 billion by 1980 and stringent laws are necessary to safeguard these sums, McClellan says.

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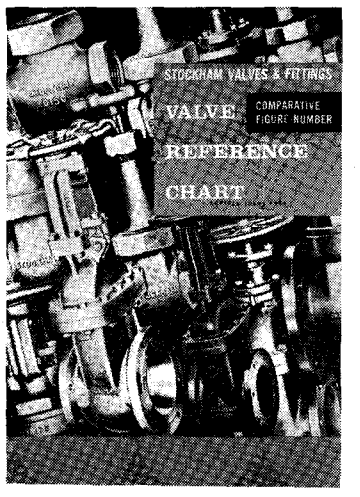

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Would Override Constitution

Goldberg Says U.S. Is Now Going to Sign U.N. Racial Declaration

From the Richmond *News Leader*

When U.N. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg coolly announced in Geneva recently that the United States was going to sign the U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, he raised hardly a ripple. Since the text came out of the U.N.'s Social Committee in October 1963, it has received virtually no public discussion. Who would dare to be against it? We think most thoughtful Americans would oppose it, if they knew what it contains. Possibly it might eliminate discrimination, but it also would eliminate many of the basic rights and privileges of our legal system.

The conflict between the U.N. Racial Declaration and the U.S. Constitution is so clear-cut that even the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Social Committee had to argue against it in 1963. Naturally, the protest went unheeded. The text was adopted 89-0.

For some unfathomable reason, the U.S. *abstained* from voting, along with 16 other of the most advanced Western nations, who saw a clear contradiction of the most cherished principles of liberty under law. It was outrageous that we did not reject the offending text with a clear resounding "Nay," but our abstention did seem to indicate that the United States would abstain also from signing the document. Ambassador Goldberg now emphasizes that the United States will sign it as soon as an appropriate ceremony can be arranged.

Legally speaking, such a declaration is a convention, or treaty; and

The United States did not vote for the treaty in 1963, but U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg now says we have switched our opposition.

of course treaties must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate. But the mere signing will indicate that the Johnson Administration has adopted the U.N. Racial Declaration as a policy plank of high priority, to be slipped into the Senate when the moment of least resistance is at hand.

Because of the complicated and abstract legal standing of international treaties, few citizens may be expected to grasp immediately the significance of this unfamiliar issue. Under Article V of the Constitution, all treaties become part of "the supreme law of the land," and "the judges in every state shall be bound thereby."

It may be well here to review some of the traps hidden in the text of the Racial Declaration.

• The U.N. Racial Declaration holds that racial injustice—the internal problem of sovereign nations—is an obstacle to international peace.

• It forbids discrimination by state, institution, group, or individual; the Constitution rightly forbids discrimination only by the federal or state governments.

• It forbids police action to "support" discrimination, a provision which could easily be interpreted to paralyze the protection of citizens during racial rioting of the sort that occurred in Watts.

• It forbids discrimination in "access to citizenship," nullifying congressional control over immigration and naturalization laws.

• It controls private decisions in religion, employment, occupation, housing and "every place or facility intended for use by the general public," whether this place is private property or not.

• It directs governments to revise public policies, laws and regulations "which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination."

• It grants "the right to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage," a right which exists nowhere in the world today. If the Senate accepts this treaty, the Senate will outlaw itself.

Other provisions would set up a new category of "offenses against society" —a revolutionary concept in Anglo-Saxon traditions of criminal law—and institute "independent national tribunals" to try them.

Each country would take upon itself the duty of "educating" its people on racial matters; conversely, each nation would also assume the duty of prosecuting anyone who published "propaganda . . . justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form."

This open attack on freedom of the press was one of the issues which the U.S. delegation criticized in 1963; but worse than the attack on the absolute right was the catch-all definition which might be construed to punish nearly any discussion of social controversy.

Finally, the U.N. Racial Declaration, in its concluding article, pledges the signers to observe the provisions of the notorious Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For over 15 years this other covenant has languished without the slightest support from the United States, since it would practically abrogate the Constitution all by itself.

Under the guise of eliminating "racial discrimination," Ambassador Goldberg has announced a plan to eliminate the legal protections painfully developed by 2,000 years of Western civilization.

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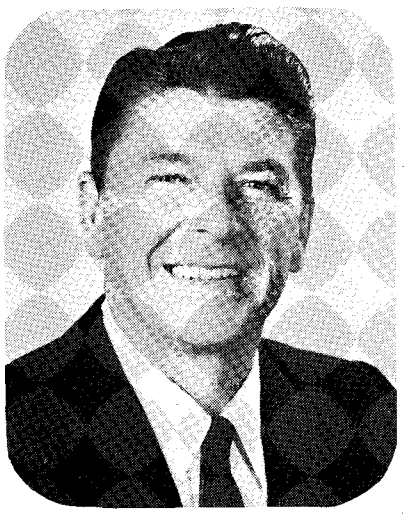

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After Almost One Year

President Johnson Finally Holds a Formal News Conference

By GEORGE FOWLER in *Editor and Publisher*

(Editor's note: The article below is widely credited with causing President Johnson to hold a formal press conference in Washington last week—his first since Aug. 25, 1965. On Monday, when the issue of Editor and Publisher *containing Mr. Fowler's piece arrived in offices in the Nation's Capital, no presidential press conference was planned. By Tuesday afternoon, however, the White House had announced that a large, formal conference of the type requested by Mr. Fowler would be held that Thursday afternoon. Despite the fact that this conference has been held, we still feel that the points raised by this article should be brought to the attention of our readers.)*

As the Nation's Capital undergoes its annual frying in the summer heat, Washington newsmen are simmering over an upcoming anniversary. August will mark one full year since President Johnson has held a regular, formal, press conference. Add to this the chief executive's growing irritation at press criticism as he continues to slip in the polls and the "credibility gap" question, and it's hard to imagine the situation cooling off with the changing of the leaves, or beyond.

Most reporters refuse to write off Johnson's abandonment of the regular press conference as "a question of style." President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the current President's hero image and a man very much like him save for their contrasting backgrounds and personal traits, held two regular weekly press conferences before the war and one weekly after Pearl Harbor.

There is much sincere feeling —aside from the ever-present barside cracks—that the passing of the regular press conference cheats the press, the people and the President himself. It is widely felt that an unnecessary breach in confidence and communications has been created.

Granted there is some "sour grapes" mumbling about Mr. Johnson's habit of giving exclusive interviews and feeding important leaks and trial balloons to favorites, usually well-known correspondents. The majority of the newsmen do not covet the same degree of favor. What they want is an opportunity to meet with the President in the orderly, semi-formal atmosphere afforded by the regular press conference.

And veterans among them realize that to be a "name" in the Washington press corps, aside from affording certain inside opportunities, may also cause one much harassment and even embarrassment from the top.

This year Anthony Howard, Washington correspondent for the *London Observer*, reported that "The syndicated columnists have so far been the main targets of presidential ire. I had not, for example, been in Washington a fortnight before I was drawn to one side by what is known here as 'a high source' and solemnly assured that Walter Lippmann was 'senile'—a diagnosis which those who have met Mr. Lippmann know to be totally absurd."

Regarding the New York *Times*' bureau chief, James Reston, Mr. Howard wrote: "Go to any Washington dinner party and a moment arrives when the Administration spokesman will lean earnestly across the table and confide that 'as an old newspaperman' he finds nothing sadder than the decline in Scottie Reston's reputation." The English newsman concluded that "it is hard not to recognize in all this part of a concerted plan of professional demolition of the President's press critics."

Asked about Howard's column, Reston told *Editor & Publisher*: "All Presidents put it to their press critics, this guy maybe a little more than most. I know that some nasty remarks have come from there [the White House circle] but that's par for the course. I know at times Kennedy said some more vindictive things, but it's all part of the give and take."

Reston, questioned about his June 15 column in which he referred to President Johnson as being his own press secretary, said simply, "he always has been."

But if the President is something of a one-man show regarding the press, it is generally felt that some of the talk about his reaction to criticism is highly inflated. Every once in a while a story goes the rounds that LBJ, having turned purple over a correspondent's critique, called the poor fellow up and drenched the telephone lines with prose of the same color.

Of this one Washington veteran said: "It must be conceded that he doesn't chew one out for writing criticism of him the next time you meet, at least in my experience and that of several others. Instead, he tries to explain, or defend himself; in other words, to turn a critic into a friend through his known ability to ingratiate."

Another newsman stated: "A big thing in his favor regarding the press is that in whatever form he chooses to see us he does make himself more available day in and day out to the White House 'regulars' than any of his predecessors. At least, you see him in action and have a chance to study him."

The more severe critics tend to the theory that Johnson is acting press czar as well as acting press secretary. Steve Early's highly active role during the Roosevelt years is recalled by longtime observers. And it's virtually unanimous among veteran correspondents that Eisenhower's Jim Hagerty has been far and away the most influential and effective. When Ike was felled by his 1955 heart attack, Vice President Nixon was handed the political reins by the ailing chief, but Hagerty was entrusted with the mechanics of running the White House and making some policy statements at his discretion.

White House Press Secretary Bill Moyers (left) has been mending fences for LBJ while newly appointed Deputy Press Secretary Robert Fleming handles day-to-day press chores.

And although he was not one of John F. Kennedy's inner political braintrusters—certainly not to the extent that he intimated to California voters during his ill-fated 1964 Senate campaign—press secretary Pierre Salinger enjoyed a wide latitude of responsibility and the knowledge that he was press secretary in fact.

The figures bear out the above. Roosevelt had just under 1,000 press conferences. Truman held well over 300. Eisenhower held about 100 during his two terms, and John Kennedy averaged one every two weeks. Since each in his own time was the busiest and most burdened man in the world, it follows that the press secretaries were on top of things with these many conferences.

President Johnson held his first formal news conference in nearly a year July 20 in the East Room of the White House, but said little new of national significance.

Perhaps the greatest irony regarding Johnson's press relations is that one of his most trusted and possibly most intimate advisers—Bill D. Moyers—is the presidential press secretary of record. No one in Washington's sprawling press corps who has seen Moyers in operation in that capacity doubts his ability. But, as a White House regular from a large Eastern paper put it, "Moyers doesn't want the job and the job doesn't mean a damn anyway; it's all very spooky."

Another question mark is the role—or potential role—of deputy press secretary Robert H. Fleming, a former Wisconsin newsman and television executive. In appointing Fleming last February 11, Johnson stated: "I am appointing Bob Fleming as deputy press secretary, but he will be my press secretary from time to time, as well."

Regarding Moyers, the President said that reporters had told him "they would like to call Bill the press secretary," and "you can call him press secretary if it gives you any thrill."

It is no secret that Moyers has long sought to leave his current post in favor of an Administration assignment more to his liking. It now appears that LBJ, smarting under his current low popularity status with much of the press as well as the public, has kept Moyers on for some fence mending and diplomatic chores with the Fourth Estate, much of it in the background.

'Experts' Miffed

But selected background sessions and spontaneous meetings with the press—such as LBJ's recent Saturday "doubleheader" in which he met with newsmen in his office and then repeated the performance for television cameras in the White House theatre—stimulate rather than diminish the thirst for the conventional conference.

Reportedly President Johnson has scoffed at this desire by telling associates that newsmen need 14 hours in which to prepare their questions and that "the experts"—correspondents thoroughly grounded on key matters—are miffed at missing a chance at him because of the quickie conference calls.

Unlike the House and Senate press galleries, for instance, the White House does not give an official count of how many reporters are accredited to its press room. But before leaving as press secretary in 1964 Pierre Salinger estimated that some 1,400 were authorized to pass through the gates. Yet at any given time no more than two dozen regulars are to be found waiting at the presidential press office. Few bureaus are sufficiently staffed to keep a man there full time.

White House Bodyguard

In his George Polk Memorial Lecture delivered at Long Island University last March, Richard I. Strout, Washington correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, stated: "A press conference that is scheduled in advance brings in the reporters who are experts or specialists who have something special to ask, which only the President can answer.

"A formal conference brings in somebody besides the White House 'regular.' As you know, 20 to 30 newsmen are assigned to the White House at all times. They go with the chief executive on trips, they follow him to Texas or Honolulu. They include top-notch reporters, but they are, willy-nilly, part of the family. They have to keep on living with Mr. Johnson, no matter how sharp a question they ask. They are a kind of White House bodyguard. At a formal press conference as many as 300 correspondents may be present and the whole thing is on a more impersonal level."

A correspondent for one of the nation's largest independent papers stated: "Johnson has destroyed the intent and purpose of the presidential press conference and has become a master at manipulating and controlling the news to his own advantage. Until recently the press did little but grumble among themselves. But now the storm clouds appear close to bursting.

(Continued on next page)

Mr. Fowler, a former assistant editor of Human Events, *is now Washington correspondent for* Editor and Publisher *magazine.*

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"The trouble lies in Johnson's basic attitude toward the press. On the one hand, he hates to give out any information until he—not his press secretary—is ready to unveil it with fanfare. On the other hand, he misunderstands the reporter's function."

One major complaint among reporters is that White House press aides are not kept informed by the President. The feeling is that the aides have no authority and no access and in many instances are deliberately misinformed to throw reporters off the track.

LBJ's 'White Lies'

In this regard one newsman recalled a brace of instances during the tenure of former Johnson press secretary George E. Reedy, now a corporation executive.

"While the President was at Bethesda Naval Hospital with a cold, Reedy announced that the President had instructed his aides not to inform Mrs. Johnson about the illness in the middle of the night. Wait, he ordained, until she was awake. It was a nice, human interest touch. Reedy, however, was to backtrack after half the reporters present had filed their stories. Rear Adm. George Buckley, the President's personal physician, had awakened Lady Bird at 3:30 a.m., but nobody told Reedy."

"That same day, Reedy announced that Lady Bird, who also had a cold and joined her husband in the hospital, would stay on the same floor as the President. Nobody bothered to tell George, until late that night, that she was in a room one floor below. Little things, yes. But multiply them day after day and under crisis conditions they become a national problem."

Regarding a more important presidential visit to the hospital, Mr. Johnson, on Oct. 15, 1965, told newsmen he would undergo surgery for removal of his gall bladder and added that "a thorough examination showed this to be the only trouble." After the operation, it was learned that surgeons also had removed a kidney stone. The President's physician then admitted that Mr. Johnson still had another stone in his left kidney and had known about them "for some years."

On July 27, 1965, President Johnson told reporters in his office that he had not begun to consider an appointment to replace Justice Goldberg, named United Nations ambassador upon the death of Adlai Stevenson. The very next day he announced at a press conference the appointment of Abe Fortas, his "first choice" to succeed Goldberg.

Such examples of coyness with the press, and what the President himself reportedly refers to as "white lies," help only to raise questions in the minds of newsmen regarding far more immense issues. The Washington woods are full of correspondents who believe that, were President Johnson to decide to meet the press in the manner of other modern Presidents, and to make the White House press office a meaningful source of information, nobody—but nobody—would be the loser.

LBJ has held many informal, unannounced news conferences in the White House and at his ranch in Texas. Many reporters feel such conferences put the press corps at large at a disadvantage.

Chicago Liberal Learns Truth About Vote Fraud

By WILLIAM RENTSCHLER

After all these years, it took a staunch Democrat to make believers out of a legion of skeptics.

Doubting independents and faithful, party-type Democrats—from grizzled precinct captain to bejowled mayor—have long shrugged off as "Republican fantasy" and worse all charges of vote fraud, ballot banditry and electoral manipulation by Chicago's legendary Democratic political machine.

A surprising mass of voters—chiefly of the "I-think-for-myself" variety, Republicans included—have for the most part blandly dismissed as inconsequential the impact of polling-place shenanigans by the ruling hierarchy.

But now they look anew and give new credence to the anguished howls of beaten candidates, heretofore largely Republicans, who dolefully claimed they "wuz robbed."

For when Mayor Richard J. Daley's powerful juggernaut gunned down able, ultra-liberal Democratic congressional aspirant Abner Mikva in the recent primary election, Mikva himself yelped as if stabbed and promptly blamed his defeat in part on the Democratic machine's seamy tactics and electoral irregularities.

Mikva told one interviewer, who said Mikva spoke "without rancor," that the Chicago Democratic organization's "control of election machinery was a key factor in his defeat."

Mikva, former Illinois legislator and darling of Chicago's South Side university set, charged he was the victim of "an organized campaign of harassment."

In many areas, Mikva said, "Democratic captains ran a disgraceful campaign," telling "lies" about him, "but it was too late to combat them."

"In one instance," recounted Mikva, more in sorrow than anger, "there was a clear overcast—more votes were on the [voting] machine than there were ballot applications. I showed the judges, and I asked the Board of Election Commissioners to impound the machine as they should have done . . . they refused."

This, said Mikva, reciting nothing new, is just one of many ways the Democratic-controlled election board "cooperates" with the Daley machine. "In these instances, they aren't stealing votes, they're just borrowing them," he noted in a voice surely heavy with sarcasm.

And thus long-time maverick Democrat Abner Mikva learned the hard way what others have known almost forever.

Seldom indeed does a Democrat acknowledge publicly—as Mikva did—the bone-chilling efficiency and outright crookery of the Democratic machine in Chicago. Memory does not stretch far enough into the past to recall the moment when a so-called "reform" Democrat (a Paul Douglas, an Adlai Stevenson, even an Abner Mikva) railed against the machine for stealing votes—from a Republican. For this they evidently rationalize as simple justice.

The unsavory little vignettes sketched so poignantly by the unhappy Mikva occur and recur in varying degrees on each Election Day in Chicago, as the last of the great big-city political organizations displays its endless ingenuity in conjuring up needed votes for anointed candidates.

Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley (above) wields a powerful vote-getting machine, as liberal Democrat Abner Mikva found out the hard way.

Rarely does a Democrat like Mikva encounter first-hand the brutal punishment meted out by his party unless he has the colossal effrontery to challenge an "official" Democratic primary candidate.

Then the boom is lowered, and the "rebel" is summarily dispatched. They annihilated Democrat Fred Hubbard, a starry-eyed YMCA worker, when he ran in the recent primary against Rep. William L. Dawson (D.-Ill.), shadowy overlord of Chicago's Negro masses. Now Hubbard, disillusioned and fighting mad, backs the GOP candidate to "break the Daley machine's hold on our community. . . . Sooner or later, we'll bust the machine wide open," Hubbard vows.

Like Mikva, two good men, Steve Mitchell, Chicago lawyer and Democratic national committeeman in the Stevenson era, and Joe Lohmann, renowned criminologist and former Cook County sheriff, fell victim in the Democratic gubernatorial primary of 1960 when they showed the unforgivable bad taste to take on Otto Kerner, who bore the kiss of approbation from City Hall. Both were humiliated and slunk out of town.

Some keen observers still believe that Richard Nixon—not John Kennedy—might have stopped the assassin's bullet in Dallas that tragic November day if the vote count in Chicago had truly reflected the will of the people on yet another, earlier November day.

Yes, Virginia, they do steal votes in Chicago. Don't let anybody tell you otherwise and divert your attention when you ask that pointed question. They steal votes by the bushel-basket. They "borrow" them. They even manage to "misplace" votes cast for the other side. Their creativity is matchless, a wonder to behold, when it comes to inventing ways to finish first—even if the electorate has ordained otherwise.

All this has earned for the vital, energetic, magnificent city of Chicago, which long ago cast off its reputation as America's gangland, the new and not much less depressing title of "vote fraud capital" of the United States.

It is a tragic irony that the self-styled "liberals" of the North's big cities—who profess to champion the cause of civil rights—have also fought grimly and successfully in the halls of Congress against provisions in civil rights measures which would make vote fraud infinitely more difficult to accomplish and subject to stiff federal penalties.

Yet surely a civil wrong is perpetrated—a wrong against every citizen—when even a single vote is stolen or lost or recorded contrary to a voter's wish.

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CUSTER ECONOMIES PRAISED—The following announcement appeared on a Pentagon bulletin board recently under the heading "Large Savings Achieved by Field Commander in West": "For immediate release; July 1, 1871: Defense officials have lauded Gen. George Custer, commander of the 7th Cavalry, for his decision to save money by not taking the new Gatling guns into the field during his annual campaign in the Dakota territories against Blackfeet and Sioux. Custer's decision is expected to save $1,760 in feed for horses to pull the wheeled Gatlings as well as $48.50 in additional maintenance if the new and delicate weapons were to be exposed to dust and field conditions."—From the Washington *Post*

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COLUMBUS AND LBJ—Children seem to be so much brighter today. A history teacher asked her class to name the leading member of the "Great Society." A nine-year-old whose father was obviously a Republican raised her hand and called out, "Columbus, teacher." "You mean to say," the teacher asked, "the Columbus who discovered America was the leading member of the 'Great Society'?" "Yes, ma'am," the little girl insisted. "Because when he started out, he didn't know where he was going. When he finally got there, he didn't know where he was. And most important, he did it all on borrowed money."—Larry Wilde in *Parade*

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How Subsidies Have Hurt the Merchant Marine

Only one in 25 ships carrying U.S. goods sails under the U.S. flag

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Sometime within the next few days, the U.S. Senate will turn a bored and indifferent eye to the question of merchant ship construction subsidies. On June 15 the Senate voted to extend the present program for one year; on June 20 the House voted to extend it for two years; and now the Senate must agree to disagree, or, ho-hum, accept the House amendment. And after all, who cares?

It is high time that more persons began to care. America's merchant marine, once the pride and glory of the seas, is a poor and pitiful thing today.

One ship in five of the world fleet is engaged in the transport of U.S. commerce, but only one in 25 sails under the U.S. flag. If government shipments are excluded, the pathetic figure is one in 40.

In October of last year, the Soviet Union reportedly had 464 merchant ships on order or under construction. U.S. fleet operators had precisely 39.

At the present snail's pace of ship replacement, 80 per cent of the 645 cargo vessels now operating under the U.S. flag will be obsolete in seven years. The average age of these vessels is now nearly 19 years. The reserve vessels of the mothball fleet are mostly beyond salvage. The U.S. merchant fleet is rapidly running out of modern vessels capable of competing on world routes.

How did a once great industry get in this mess? The answers defy simplification. Part of the difficulty lies in America's rising standard of living, which has steadily pushed domestic wages and materials far above their counterparts abroad. Part of the problem is traceable to the featherbedding and make-work practices of the maritime unions. The shipyards and ship operators have exhibited a sad inertia. Everyone has been in on the act.

But at the bottom of this whole can of worms one finds an old and dismally familiar story. It is the story of the little subsidy that grew to be a larger subsidy, and then grew to be larger still. It is simultaneously the story of a Congress that could find no answer but money, and a little more money, and now a lot more money.

When the basic Merchant Marine Act of 1936 became effective, in the bitter years of the depression, 138 ships were receiving operating subsidies amounting to a little less than $6 million. By 1954, the operating subsidy had soared to $104 million; it exceeded $148 million last year.

The original act placed a ceiling of 50 per cent on the construction subsidy that would be paid on a vessel's cost. Ten years ago, in fiscal 1955, the total construction subsidy came to only $5.3 million. Over the past five years, it has averaged more than $100 million a year. In 1960 Congress raised the permissible subsidy to 55 per cent of construction cost. Testimony before House and Senate committees last month made it plain that this ceiling may be breached before long.

Said a witness before the House committee: "Our merchant marine industry today is precisely the size of the federal government's programs, appropriations and regulations which support it." Another witness, pleading for a two-year extension of the present program, with a right to renegotiate the 55 per cent ceiling, used the word "enmeshed." The operators, he said, are so enmeshed in federal subsidies and regulations that they would find it "exceedingly difficult to extricate themselves." They are hooked.

And the unhappiest aspect of the situation is that so few persons give a hoot. The dispirited industry spokesmen are reduced to childish irrelevance. They are furious at Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson, who has coolly observed that American shipyard prices are 220 per cent of the Japanese cost. One response from the president of the Shipbuilders Council of America is that Johnson's salary "is more than 300 per cent of the salary of the director of the Maritime Bureau in Japan." Under the circumstances, perhaps this passes for reasoned debate.

Neither does Congress care. The pending bill passed the House without one syllable of debate or discussion. In the Senate, only Lausche (D.-Ohio) and Williams (R.-Del.) raised an audible protest. Over the past 30 years, Lausche complained, upwards of $2 billion has been paid in operating subsidies, plus $815 million in construction subsidies, and the industry gets weaker instead of stronger.

The ordinary layman who digs into the story is not equipped to venture solutions. He gleans from his study a conviction that a healthy merchant marine is vitally important to the United States, in both peace and war. He is apprehensive of what may happen if the Soviet Union dominates the merchant seas and controls shipping rates.

But the most vivid impression is the impression of total dependence. The industry is dope-sick on the subsidy narcotic, and could not survive a cold turkey treatment. Mayors, and school boards, and governors, and other industries owe the poor addict at least a compassionate, sober and thoughful glance. They are getting hooked on it too.

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The U. S. Merchant Marine has been faltering in recent years due to an ever-increasing dependence on U. S. government subsidies. Here ambulances are being loaded to be shipped to earthquake-torn Chile.

'Water for Peace' Boondoggle

From the Oakland *Tribune*

A good example of the Administration's attitude toward unnecessary spending may be found in a State Department request for $1.2 million to stage an international conference on "Water for Peace" sometime next year.

The money, which would come out of the taxpayers' pocket, would be used to pay the expenses of some 1,200 delegates from 95 or more countries—including Russia and its Iron Curtain satellites. According to news reports, the parley is to be held in Washington, at a still-unfixed date, and would last 11 days. High on the list of entertainment is a banquet by Interior Secretary Udall, and trips about the United States to observe "water problems."

In other words, the American taxpayers would be picking up the tab for a gigantic junket that would do little or nothing of value to alleviate the problems connected with water in this country. This, we suggest, is a gross misuse of the taxpayers' money.

The $1.2 million requested by the State Department is a small matter when compared to the $100-plus billions in the Administration's current spending program, and would make only an infinitesimal dent in the taxpayers' pocket. But still, it would be money needlessly spent that could be put to better use by the people who will have to send it to Washington.

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HUMILIATING BID—Senate Minority Leader Dirksen has rejected Majority Leader Mansfield's suggestion that the United States seek a high-level, face-to-face Viet Nam peace conference with Peking. Dirksen cited Red China's "long record as an aggressor nation, refusing steadfastly to expiate its sins and forsake further aggression." He said a U. S. bid for China talks would be humiliating.

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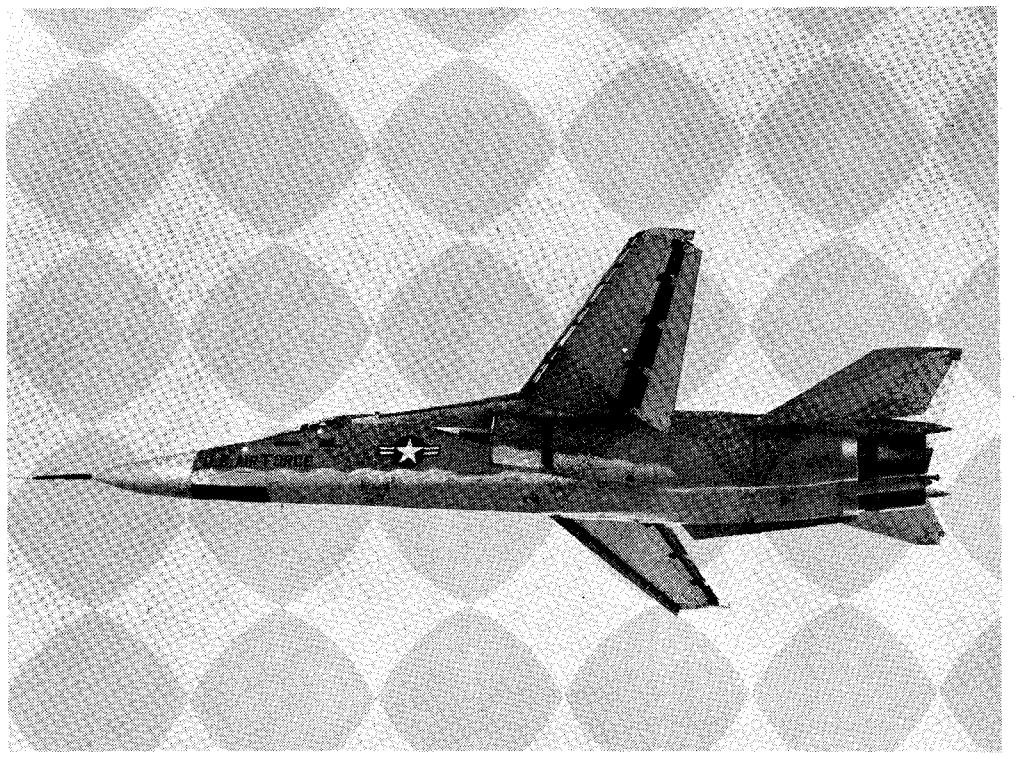

One reason that the General Dynamics Corp. received the TFX (above) contract was that the company claimed the plane could be used off carriers. The Navy, however, in tests, has found that to date this is not the case.

TFX Returns to Haunt McNamara

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The TFX, that "wonder plane" of Defense Secretary McNamara's hopes, is still around, still making trouble for the armed forces. The facts remain the same—only the name has been changed. It is now officially the F-111, although the more acid wits refer to it as the "Flying Edsel." How many hundreds of millions have been poured into making the prototypes of this albatross the Pentagon isn't saying.

But you may be sure that Congress will get around to asking the question, and the prime asker will be that downy bird of investigators, the very capable Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.).

The TFX, or F-111, was the brain child of the "whiz kids" and their computers. There was opposition all along the line from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but Secretary McNamara, with a persistence that might better have been elsewhere employed, beat it down. He insisted, against the pleading arguments of the Air Force and the Navy, that money could be saved by producing a plane able to serve both services. It was to be a swing-wing job of supersonic speed. At low speeds, the wings would jut out almost at right angles from the fuselage. At supersonic speeds, the wings would be pulled back.

Two companies worked on the development of the TFX—General Dynamics in Texas and Boeing in the state of Washington. The Joint Chiefs recommended the Boeing version as cheaper by billions of dollars and better from an aerodynamic standpoint. Mr. McNamara overruled them—and Texas won out. The Joint Chiefs were told that they didn't know what they were talking about and warned to mind their manners.

Well, the Navy has received three of the TFX-F-111 fighter-bombers, and finds that they weigh seven tons too much to be used on aircraft carriers, as they were planned to be used. They are also afflicted with "aerodynamic drag" and trouble with their jet afterburners. The Navy, therefore, has refused to let the planes go into assembly line production yet. Designers are working feverishly to make the proper modifications.

Making matters just that much more embarrassing for Secretary McNamara, private industry has come up with plans for a swing-wing version of the present F-4, now doing yeoman service in Viet Nam. Several hundred of the swing-wing F-4s could be in the hands of the Navy and operational in about two years. The TFX-F-111 could match that production record, though not the performance, if the Navy ordered them without further testing. But that would mean putting its eggs in the basket of a so-far inferior plane—and Congress has no desire to make that gamble.

Before authorization of any such purchases is made, the Navy wants to test the new and presumably improved prototypes for several months. Once those tests have been made, the TFX controversy will be reopened. Sen. McClellan bowed to the Administration's decision to go ahead with the TFX. But he was never happy about it and resented the heat put on him, as chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee, which looked into charges that politics rather than sound military thinking was responsible for the Pentagon's choice of the more expensive, less suitable version of the TFX.

Secretary McNamara was able to impress Capitol Hill when the TFX question came up a couple of years ago because his prestige and reputation as an administrative and financial whiz was high. There are, however, a number of senators waiting for the opportunity to put him on the stand and quote back at him the glowing statements he made about the Texas version of the TFX.

This could make headlines and lead to more of the fun-and-games which an investigation of the kind now planned involves. Meanwhile, however, the Navy will be awaiting the type of modern fighter-bomber it needs in Viet Nam, as well as on its far-ranging carriers.

From the American point of view, the national security must always be rated higher than the temperamental stubbornness of a public official who takes the position that he is always right—and that those who oppose him are either fools or rogues.

And it will give little solace to those of us who called out in anguish when the TFX was being rammed down the throats of the Air Force and Navy to know that we were right. Secretary McNamara owes the Congress and the nation an explanation—and himself just a little humility.

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Threatens Federal Action

Humphrey Urges States To Adopt Income Taxes

From the Allen-Scott Report

Vice President Humphrey is warning of possible new federal encroachment into state financial affairs unless these governments start putting their tax houses in order.

The maintenance of independent tax systems by the states is in serious jeopardy, he is saying, unless their revenue bases are broadened to produce money needed for the expanding government services expected by their residents.

In private meetings with the governors and state legislative leaders, Humphrey cautions that the deepening money crisis of states and expanding federal aid could lead to federal intervention unless preventive steps are taken now by local officials.

The vice president even foresees that this encroachment, if permitted, eventually could lead to the federal government's becoming the states' tax collector as well as dispenser of vast sums of aid.

Although the Johnson Administration is still in the process of reaching an official view on this pressing money problem, states without income taxes or with ineffective ones are being encouraged by the vice president to adopt and/or improve this revenue producer.

Illustrative of Humphrey's frank warning was his little-publicized talk to a group of state legislative leaders meeting recently in Washington.

"It is public temper that if state or local governments don't do the job, the federal government should act," the vice president declared. "In just the last year we have seen the federal government become involved, or begin thinking of involvement, in areas in which, until now, states have exercised relatively unlimited autonomy."

Humphrey ticked off these areas of federal intrusion as:

"Administration of election machinery and the prescription of voter qualifications in state and local elections; the financing and administration of public schools; maintenance of law and order; maintenance of independent tax systems.

"Pressured by neglect or abuse in a handful of states," continued the vice president, "the federal government in 1965 entered three of these previously reserved fields in substantial manner, through the Voting Rights Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Act."

He then dropped his bombshell, stating: "The federal government will enter the fourth of these previously reserved fields—the maintenance of independent tax systems—unless the states act to improve and broaden their tax bases."

"While this Administration has no view to set before you at this time," he reported, "I would suggest that you might take another look at the income tax, which most tax people agree is the fairest of all taxes, because it is based on ability to pay."

The vice president reminded his listeners, "My friend Walter Heller recently told your governors that about a third of our states have no income tax at all; another one-third have an anemic income tax; and only the remaining third of the states make reasonably effective use of it."

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WHERE'S THAT?—According to the Republican Congressional Committee, the Library of Congress received a call the other day from the office of Sen. Bobby Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) asking how to spell Adirondacks, the mountains located in upstate New York.

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Foreign Aid Should Be Made Election Issue

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Once more a majority in the House of Representatives has accepted the Administration's plea that with enough money it can buy peace.

By passing the Foreign Aid Bill of 1966, with a carry-over to 1968, the majority subscribed to the half do-good, half Marxist view that economics are supreme in international life—specifically, that our American future depends on speedily raising the living standard of the undeveloped nations.

The measure was passed regardless of any harm they may do to us. [The House rollcall appears on page 15. The Senate subsequently has reduced the appropriation and a conference will be necessary.]

Since 1945 the American people have given military and economic aid to the tune of $115 billion. A good deal of the military aid has paid off handsomely—in the hands of reliable allies. It undoubtedly saved West Europe. It is still saving the Republic of China on Taiwan, thereby dampening Mao Tse-tung's aggressive fervor.

Particularly in the first years after the war, most of our economic aid resulted in real gain for us. Even then some went to Tito of Yugoslavia while his fighter planes were shooting down American pilots. It was Stalin, not Truman, who drove Tito out of the Communist gang.

When Truman inaugurated his Point Four Program, the American people assumed that it would remain rigorously selective.

But this is precisely what has not happened. The United Arab Republic has received over a billion dollars—and fascist Nasser is still getting American food for the people he lets half-starve while wasting their taxes on a war in the Yemen.

India, whose government has done more harm to the United States than any country except the USSR and Red China, has swallowed over $5 billion—with next to no increase in its living standard. India still wastes its crops on sacred monkeys and sacred cows and maintains armies it cannot afford in order to keep Moslem Kashmir.

Ghana's "Redeemer," Kwame Nkrumah, stowed away 165 of our millions before his outraged people finally gave him the boot. As late as 1964, the Asian ham actor, Sukarno, managed to wangle $32 million although he had a favorable trade balance with the United States. In fact, there is hardly a country in Asia, Africa or Latin America into whose outstretched palm the United States has not pressed something.

Washington could hardly wait to see our allies' colonies independent before rushing to thrust cash into the hands of people like Ben Bella of Algeria and Sekou Toure of Guinea, both of them near Commies.

In attempting to justify this, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs offered an explanation. "The United States," he wrote, "should have a variety of tools for use in the

House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas Morgan (D.-Pa.) feels that foreign aid should be all-inclusive, rather than discriminatory.

conduct of our foreign policy. It is not to our advantage to impose restrictions on the purposes of the countries for which these tools can be used."

Here, as a student of world affairs for over 50 years, I beg to differ with Congressman Morgan. It is not to our advantage to assist our enemies in the cold war or those who sometimes side with our enemies. We should draw an inflexible line between countries which are basically on our side (whether or not, as formal allies) and those which are not.

Here I find myself in agreement with the program of the minority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which the House majority overrode in reporting out the bill. Among the overridden points, it contained these suggestions:

1. Limit foreign assistance to those nations and only to those nations which have bona fide value to U. S. strategic interests—no aid to countries assisting the Communists in any manner or form or which accept handouts from both sides or otherwise "block or impair U. S. objectives";

2. Reduce by half the number of employes of the Agency for International Development (AID);

3. Reorient all programs to encourage the climate and inducement for private enterprise to invest in the developing countries.

Acceptance of these suggestions would have cut economic assistance possibly by half. Few Americans realize that almost $7 billion are either unspent or are "in the pipeline."

By raising the issue of foreign aid, candidates in the coming congressional election can do our country a much-needed service.

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REP. GEORGE F. SENNER JR. (D.-Ariz.) was speaking to the largest crowd he had encountered in his 1962 campaign. Thinking it might be difficult for those in the rear to hear, Senner called out: "Can you hear me?" A fellow in the last row answered: "I can't hear a word you're saying." Up popped a man in front: "I can hear you perfectly." Then he shouted to the man in the last row: "I'll gladly change places with you."—Walter Trohan in the Chicago *Tribune*

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REP. CHARLES GUBSER (R.-Calif.) has denounced a $125,000 Commerce Department grant to the state of California to develop its tourist potential. "We in California do not need this money," Gubser said, "and I respectfully suggest that this money be used to clean up the Potomac for the federal government's own tourists or perhaps hire a few more policemen so that visitors to the Nation's Capital can be safe on its streets."

Romney Confused Over Viet Nam

By RUSSELL KIRK

Almost certainly, the war in Viet Nam will be the big issue in this autumn's elections. It may still be in the forefront of voters' minds in 1968.

So the recent performances of Gov. George Romney, aspirant to the Republican presidential nomination, will be held against him. Mr. Romney clearly knows nothing about what has been happening in Southeast Asia. Nearly any college freshman is better informed, even if the governor remarks, plaintively, that he sometimes reads *Foreign Affairs* and *The Economist*.

At the National Governors' Conference in Los Angeles, Mr. Romney exposed himself to the press on the subject of Viet Nam—and dismayed everyone present by the profundity of his ignorance of foreign affairs.

"I think there are ample reasons to wonder whether or not the people of South Viet Nam still want us there," he said, among other wondrous things. This puts Mr. Romney somewhere to the left of Sen. Robert Kennedy. There aren't enough Vietnam Day demonstrators to elect Mr. Romney President.

Mr. Thomas Dewey said some silly things about foreign policy; so did Mr. Wendell Willkie; so, sometimes, did Gen. Eisenhower. But perhaps no Republican candidate—certainly not Mr. Goldwater, whatever slips he may have made from time to time—sounded so silly as Mr. Romney has recently.

There should be a stronger effort to negotiate with the Communists—though he wasn't quite sure *what* Communists—Gov. Romney declared at Los Angeles. Since President Johnson and Secretary Rusk have been straining every nerve to negotiate (which Ho Chi Minh declines to do), this remark was either demagoguery or startling naivete.

In Salt Lake City a few days later, Mr. Romney declared that we—well, *he*—can't tell what should be done in Viet Nam, because "We don't know whether [the war] is in the hands of North Viet Nam or within the control of China or Russia." One could find out, though, Gov. Romney. From time to time he has expressed confusedly some fears of "escalation."

Perhaps a sufficient answer to the governor's befuddlement is the recent declaration in the columns of the *People's Daily*, the Chinese Communist party publication, to the effect that the North Vietnamese Communists must fight their own war, and that only "auxiliary" aid from China can be supplied.

If Mr. Romney thinks he can win the Republican presidential nomination, or the presidency itself, by competing with Mr. Harold Stassen as a "peace" candidate, soon he will be as much a figure of fun as Mr. Stassen has become in Republican circles. He may even talk himself out of the vice presidential nomination.

(Mr. Richard Nixon found that the imprudent remarks of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge cost him a good many votes in 1960, and he doesn't mean to be saddled a second time with a running mate who sounds like a liberal Democrat.)

Gov. Romney will be busy with Michigan affairs and presidential-nominee maneuvering these next two years; so he will be unable to convert himself into a foreign affairs expert. Mr. Nixon's strongest field is foreign policy. Place bets accordingly, gentlemen.

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Communist Bettina Aptheker during a Berkeley student demonstration.

Reporter Montgomery Details Red Infiltration of Berkeley

By BILL SCHULZ

A Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter has told a Senate subcommittee that 11 members of the University of California faculty are hard-core, disciplined Communists.

Testifying behind the closed doors of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee late last month, the San Francisco *Examiner's* Ed Montgomery indicated the Communist infiltration has been encouraged, under the guise of academic freedom, by university officials.

Montgomery cited the case of Eli Katz, a German professor whose contract was allowed to lapse after he was characterized by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a top-ranking Communist functionary. When civil liberties groups denounced Katz' "persecution," he was rehired and given a raise in pay.

University officials also employed Douglas Wachter, an identified Communist who attended the party's 1959 national convention as a delegate. Wachter is a member of the Bacteriology Department, where he works closely with Prof. Leon Wofsy.

For many years Wofsy headed up the youth division of the Communist party. University officials have defended Wofsy's employment, asserting that he became disillusioned with communism and cooperated with congressional authorities. The "disillusioned" professor actually invoked the 5th Amendment 53 times.

Robert Kaufman was another faculty member singled out by Montgomery. The veteran newsman described Kaufman as the second-ranking Communist in northern California. Only last month, he said, Kaufman attended a Communist party convention in San Francisco accompanied by Bettina Aptheker, leader of the university's "Free Speech" movement.

Montgomery disclosed that a number of university professors have been active in the Vietnam Day Committee, a Berkeley-based group that has attempted to halt troop trains and otherwise sabotage the American military effort.

VDC leaders make no bones about their goals. Montgomery introduced into the record a leaflet distributed by VDC's Steve Cherkoss. The handbill lists as the committee's goals "beating the draft . . . attempting to fog up the machinery of the draft system . . . undermining the war effort from within the Army."

The VDC is recruiting not only at the University of California but at bay area public schools as well. Montgomery testified that Cherkoss has urged high school students to feign homosexuality to avoid the draft.

The chairman of a "Junior VDC" at Garfield Junior High School in Berkeley was identified as the son of parents active in the Communist movement for 15 years. When the Garfield principal suspended the VDC leader for a day he was overruled by the Berkeley school system.

Montgomery testified that faculty members at one Berkeley high school are peddling leftist propaganda. He submitted for the committee record a test given to seventh-grade students earlier this year. The youngsters were asked to comment on the following statements:

"A large share of our tax money goes into building useless bombs. By laying down our arms it would set a good example for the Communists, and also save us money.

"Why should some people have more than others? Under the Communist system everyone could have as much as the next person.

"There are many inequalities in this country such as racial discrimination, poor housing and unfair employment practices. Perhaps it is time for a change, as our way of life hasn't solved these problems. The Communists offer equality for all. So why shouldn't we try their way for a while?

"We should stop the Communists so we would not have to spend any more money on influencing underdeveloped countries [sic] such as Africa to follow American thinking rather than Russian ideas."

Committee counsel Jay Sourwine noted that the assignment was given to children who knew nothing of communism and "lacked the sophistication" to identify the statements as Marxist propaganda.

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DEMOS' SOLUTION — Some time ago, the Democrats promised to do what they could for the railroads. For all we know, the airlines strike is their solution.

On the Rioting

Open Letter from Chicago

By PAUL HARVEY

Dear Dixie:

Can you possibly find it in your heart to accept our sincere apology? When there was race rioting in Little Rock, Ark., we were convinced that the cause was callousness. Our public officials and our press in Chicago insisted that the only two reasons for Negro restiveness were your segregated schools and your stubborn governor. We in Chicago, with integrated schools and a very liberal governor, are now writhing in the agony of race rioting. And as we seek to set our house in order, we hope your headlines will be kinder to us than ours were to you.

And when a Mississippi Negro boy was found drowned, we in Chicago called this the "inevitable result of a white-supremacy tradition." Now a Negro girl, 14 and pregnant, has been shot to death on the front porch of her own home in Chicago—and we are confused and ashamed—and frightened.

What are we doing wrong that has made eight square miles of our city a battleground? Help us, if you can find it in your own hurt heart to help.

And Alabama, when your state police were photographed subduing rioters with night sticks, Chicago's bold-face front pages condemned you for "indefensible brutality." Now Illinois state police have resorted to armored cars and cracking skulls and shooting to kill.

Your governor has alleged that "Communists are fomenting this strife." We scoffed.

Now 13 Negroes on Chicago's West Side have been charged with "plotting treason." We are sweeping admittedly Communist literature from our littered streets.

Forgive us for not knowing what we were talking about.

Georgia: When you were photographed in the act of turning back crowds of marching children, we could not control ourselves. "The very idea," the Chicago press editorialized, "that youngsters should be considered a menace sufficient to justify the use of tear gas!"

Now, in our own asphalt jungle, we have seen Negro youngsters of 9, 10, and 11 advance on police with drawn guns or broken bottles screaming, "Kill Whitey!"

And we used gas and clubs and dogs and, God forgive us, what else could we do! Can you, Georgia, forgive us, too?

We tried the patience we had preached. Honest, we did. We tried so desperately that seven policemen were shot the other night, two of them through the back. So, in the end, we resorted to methods more brutal than yours. But, don't you see, we had to!

And our mayor listened to the Negroes' leaders, as he so often admonished you to do. He had listened, he had made compromises and concessions and he had offered sacrificial police officials and school officials, but they kept coming from so many directions with so many demands, and then demanding to keep the fire hydrants gushing for their playing children during the city's most critical drought. . . .

Dear Dixie, perhaps we have not yet learned fully to appreciate what you have been trying to do to effect evolution without revolution—but for whatever belated comfort it may be, from our glass house we will not be throwing any more stones at you . . . for a while.

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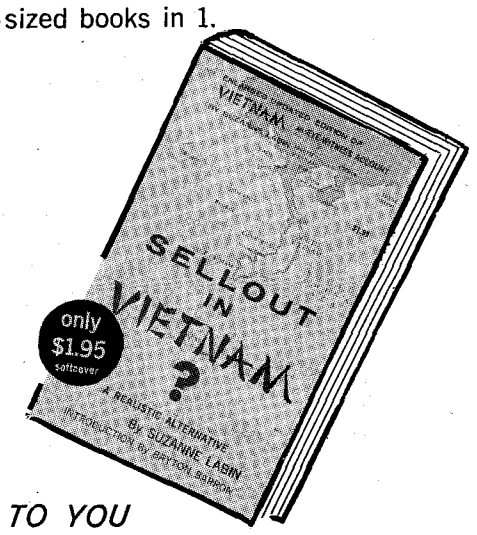

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Reader Disagrees With 'Interpretive Reporting' Criticism

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The weather has been hot, but some recent pieces have brought mail even hotter. An impassioned journalism student at a near-by campus accuses me of "shaking the faith of readers" in a certain local paper by "constantly harping on some microscopic errors and thereby attempting to discredit that great bastion of freedom, the Fourth Estate. In your blind hatred of the enlightened liberalism the paper has adopted, you would bring down our most precious possession, the freedom of the press."

Well now, son, suppose you mop your fevered brow, take a good cold drink of lemonade, and listen a minute. I'll give you a chance for rebuttal later, but let me explain the rules of journalistic integrity which I learned long ago and think are still sound.

Call me a segregationist if you will, but I hold it imperative to keep editorial opinion within the confines—or ghetto, if you prefer—of the editorial page. It is the persistent violation of that law that has shaken the confidence of many readers, not my pieces.

I honor that section of the press which, whatever its political outlook, adheres to its solemn obligation to print the news honestly. But the paper which subverts the code by flagrantly coloring some items and omitting others is not of the Fourth Estate. It is, rather, a Fifth Column that will in the end destroy it much quicker than honest criticism.

Here's a recent case in point. My Los Angeles afternoon paper carried a prominently displayed story the other day, the gist of which was that a five-man panel of news media representatives had spent an hour criticizing their own assets and deficiencies before the Governors' Conference.

For the record, they were Erwin D. Canham, editor-in-chief of the *Christian Science Monitor;* William H. Lawrence, who covers the White House for ABC; Larry Spivak of "Meet the Press"; Robert Crocker of AP; and James Flinchum, of the Cheyenne newspapers.

Their analysis concluded that "the American people depend on the integrity of the flow of information from news media to the public." And that "the once clear-cut difference between reportorial and editorial presentations is being blurred. The news media should themselves re-examine a tendency to allow the editorial to slip into the news columns."

I read the story over three times to make sure I wasn't imagining it. For I had been making the same charge for years, only to be laughed off by the Establishment as an irresponsible right-winger who habitually made wild accusations—such as that there was an Establishment, for example.

But here were men, responsible as all get-out, taking the same tack! Maybe, I reasoned, the tide has turned; and began wondering if I mightn't be permitted to return to polite society again.

Neither the 7 p.m. nor the 11 o'clock TV news I turned on mentioned the matter, but that could be explained by the item's arriving too late for inclusion.

I went to bed cheerily, realizing that the morning liberal paper, with which I had fought some battles on the issue, would have to print the yarn. And I even dreamed of a handsome apology the paper would make to me, whether on the front page or in the editorial columns, I forget which. And frankly, I didn't care. I'm not as inflexible in my dreams as I appear on the surface.

The next morning I was up bright and early to read of my vindication. The index of the contents didn't mention the panel, but I did find four stories on the conference and read them all.

One told how the governors had backed LBJ on Viet Nam; the second was devoted to a tiff between Governors Sawyer of Nevada and Romney of Michigan; the third evaluated Romney's chance of winning the GOP nomination in 1968; and the fourth described how the governors' wives had spent their day.

There were also special reports from the paper's correspondents in London, Sacramento, Viet Nam, Geneva, New Delhi and Alaska. But from neither them nor the want ads—which I read as a last hope—could I find a paragraph, a sentence, a word, a hint, or even an iota subscript about the panel discussion and the experts' findings.

Maybe you can explain the omission, son. Now it's my turn to listen. Only don't tell me that's what John Peter Zenger was fighting for.

(Copyright 1966, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

Despite World Council of Churches

Free Enterprise System Is True Path to Social Justice

From the Indianapolis *Star*

The World Conference on Church and Society, which met in Geneva last week under auspices of the World Council of Churches, was seen by one American religious editor as a phase in a campaign to make the ecumenical movement an official sponsor of a Socialistic society.

Carl F. H. Henry advances this view in an article in the July 8 issue of the magazine *Christianity Today*, of which he is editor. He supports it with numerous quotations from the background book for the conference, "Christian Social Ethics in a Changing World," edited by John C. Bennett, president of Union Theological Seminary in New York. Copyright on the book is owned by World Council.

Henry's criticism of the book can be summarized briefly. He says it "almost invariably views capitalism critically; moreover, it repeatedly approves socialism and advocates for it spirited ecumenical support." One dominant emphasis of the volume, he says, "is its rejection of fixed moral principles, irrespective of divine revelation and the Bible."

The five-page article contains many quotations from various contributors to the book, which amply illustrate the points of criticism.

The fact that this is the tenor of background material does not necessarily mean, of course, that such will be the theme of the conference. We should hope that there might be some spirited dissent from representatives of church groups in countries which still cling at least in principle to free enterprise.

If they really represented their constituents, delegations from Communist countries would be vigorous dissenters. They won't be, because they will have been carefully chosen for political reliability and loyalty to state-approved religious philosophy. The fact is that in a total Socialistic system, of which communism is the epitome, the church finds itself captive along with other captives.

Those Christian leaders who have become fascinated with socialism seem to be drawn by belief that socialism is the ideal vehicle for achieving the economic element of social justice. Yet where is there any substantial experience to support this belief? Socialistic systems have not eliminated the contrast between riches and poverty, but have merely rearranged the groupings. The most completely Socialistic countries still have poverty, and their general level is not far from the poverty level in a successful free enterprise system.

The system which offers the best hope for social justice in the economic field is that system which produces the most goods and offers the most people a chance to share in consuming the goods. The system which fits that description is free enterprise.

We hope that dominant leaders of Christianity in America, at least, are able to recognize the good thing that they have in the free system. It offers both to individuals and to the church the greatest opportunities to advance toward their goals.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Alibi Orville

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

Many agencies and departments of the federal government go on spending sprees near the end of a fiscal year to get rid of money that may be left prior to June 30. Apparently the bureaucrats consider it a crime to return any money to the treasury. In keeping with this practice, Orville Freeman's Department of Agriculture put in rush orders for some 2,900 typewriters costing over $500 each as fiscal year 1966 drew to a close. By buying the typewriters on a negotiated basis, it is estimated the department paid about a half million dollars more than they would have cost if purchased through competitive bids. In trying to justify its fast purchases, the department cited an amendment to the Revenue Act of 1966 which had been offered by Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware. It was explained that no time existed for competitive bids if the department was to meet a deadline of Jan. 1, 1967, for reporting to the Internal Revenue Service on payments to farmers, as the Williams amendment would have required.

This would be well and good, except for one thing: The amendment did not become law! Although approved by the Senate, it was tossed out by a House-Senate conference committee. How do you alibi out of this one, Orville?

Shriver's 'Promises'

By REP. RALPH HARVEY (R.-Ind.)

"It is prudently planned that every dollar allocated will be used to help the poor. There will be no leakage. There is no contemplated huge new bureaucracy." So spoke Sargent Shriver when the poverty war was begun two years ago. Since those words were uttered, the "War on Poverty" has provided thousands of jobs for local politicians; it has bought and leased property at unrealistic rates, and there is yet a huge unspent balance of $782 million, presumably to be poured into select areas with a view to the elections this fall.

Poor Planning

By REP. JOHN BUCHANAN (R.-Ala.)

Concerning the Medicare program, which underwrites hospital and doctor care for about 19 million older Americans: No one knows what effect this program will have on hospital facilities as well as doctors and nurses. It could be that there will be no sudden influx of patients, but some surveys have suggested a 50 per cent increase in the demand for hospital services. It may be less; it could be more. But no one in the Johnson Administration attempted to survey the impact of Medicare, and this is all too typical of the "Great Society," which usually draws up a bill, labors mightily to pass it and *then* starts wondering what its effects are going to be. Many elderly citizens may well be in for disappointments in finding how little help they may receive from this vaunted program when the bills fall due, and taxpayers of all ages may be staggered at how much how many have to pay to provide so little help the government way.

Promising 'Free Federal Money' Adds to Nation's Moral Decay

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

The wanton slaying of eight student nurses in Chicago shocked the nation. The crime was so heinous that the search for the killer was relentless. But, as we see it, as a nation of free people our search should be broader and deeper, even beyond the causes and cures of specific crimes in specific areas.

The June 20th report of the Justice Department reveals that crime increased 6 per cent in the first three months of this year. On everyday terms the increase in crime is frightening. A burglary occurs every 28 seconds, a car theft every minute, an aggravated assault every 3 minutes, a robbery every 5 minutes and a forcible rape every 26 minutes.

What concerns us is not merely the increase in crime but that it can be, and probably is, the symptom of something deeper and more deadly in the body politic and for which there is no quick and easy cure. We can amend the criminal code, making punishment of offenses against society more severe. We can improve the procedures for detection and apprehending. We can revise the legal procedures to make it more difficult for the guilty to escape justice. We can take steps for prison reforms and prisoner rehabilitation. We can initiate programs for remedying the conditions that tend to breed crime.

We can do all these things and still not have solved our grave national problem. We cannot legislate morality. We cannot by law or by court decision decree a state of mind. What has been lacking and sorely needed is moral leadership.

So much emphasis has been placed upon "rights" and so little on "responsibilities" that instead of creating a "Great Society" we are destroying the one we already had. No society can long remain "great," much less become "greater" if, in the process, our moral fibre as a God-fearing, hard-working, self-reliant people is undermined.

In this coming election there will be political promises of more in answer to the cry "where is mine?" from this group and that. Where is the President or any political office-seeker who would say "I promise you toil and sweat"? Where are the voters who would respond to such a promise?

House Votes 2-Year Aid Authorization, 193–191

The House on July 14 turned back, by a vote of 193 to 191, an attempt by Rep. E. Ross Adair (R.-Ind.) to limit foreign aid authorizations for one year and trim $250 million from the development loan ceiling. The Administration thus got its desired two-year authorization through the House but the Senate refused to go along (see Senate rollcall on this page). The difference will be ironed out in a Senate-House conference committee. A "nay" vote here supports the Administration.

DEMOCRATS FOR: 70

Abbitt
Abernethy
Andrews, George
Ashmore
Bennett
Cabell
Chelf
Colmer
Cooley
Davis (Ga.)
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Dulski
Everett
Fisher
Fountain
Fuqua
Gathings
Gettys
Giaimo
Hagan (Ga.)
Hagen (Calif.)
Haley
Hardy
Hebert
Henderson
Hull
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Jennings
Johnson (Okla.)
Jones (Mo.)
Jones (N.C.)
Kornegay
Lennon
Long (La.)
Love
McMillan
Marsh
Moeller
Murray
Passman
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pool
Pucinski
Race
Randall
Roberts
Rogers (Fla.)
Rogers (Tex.)
Satterfield
Secrest
Selden
Shipley
Sikes
Smith (Va.)
Stratton
Taylor
Tuck
Tuten
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walker (N. M.)
White (Tex.)
Whitener
Williams

REPUBLICANS FOR: 121

Adair
Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews, Glenn
Andrews (N. D.)
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Berry
Betts
Bolton
Bow
Bray
Brock
Brown, Clarence
Broyhill (N. C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burton (Utah)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill
Callaway
Carter
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen, Don
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collier
Corbett
Cramer
Curtin
Dague
Davis (Wis.)
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan (Tenn.)
Dwyer
Edwards (Ala.)
Erlenborn
Findley
Ford, Gerald
Frelinghuysen
Fulton (Pa.)
Goodell
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gurney
Halleck
Halpern
Hansen (Ida.)
Harvey (Ind.)
Harvey (Mich.)
Horton
Hosmer
Hutchinson
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
Keith
Kunkel
Kupferman
Laird
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
McClory
McCulloch
McDade
McEwen
Martin (Ala.)
Martin (Neb.)
May
Michel
Minshall
Mize
Moore
Morse
Morton
Mosher
Nelsen
O'Konski
Pelly
Pirnie
Poff
Quie
Quillen
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Robison
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Saylor
Scheneebeli
Schweiker
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (N. Y.)
Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Talcott
Teague (Calif.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Utt
Watkins
Watson
Whalley
Widnall
Wilson, Bob
Wyatt
Wydler
Younger

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 189

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson (Tenn.)
Annunzio
Aspinall
Bandstra
Barrett
Beckworth
Bingham
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brooks
Burke
Burleson
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Callan
Cameron
Casey
Clark
Clevenger
Cohelan
Craley
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Dawson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Duncan (Ore.)
Dyal
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Evans (Colo.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fallon
Farbstein
Farnum
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Fogarty
Foley
Ford, William
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gilligan
Gonzalez
Grabowski
Gray
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Greigg
Grider
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen, (Iowa)
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler
Helstoski
Hicks
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Huot
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Jones (Ala.)
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
Keogh
King (Calif.)
King (Utah)
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Krebs
Leggett
Long (Md.)
McCarthy
McDowell
McFall
McGrath
McVicker
Macdonald
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Madden
Mahon
Matthews
Meeds
Miller
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morrison
Moss
Multer
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N. Y.)
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen (Mont.)
Olson (Minn.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Price
Purcell
Redlin
Rees
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rivers (S. C.)
Rodino
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan
Roncalio
Rooney (N. Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Schmidhauser
Sickles
Sisk
Slack
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers
Stalbaum
Steed
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Sweeney
Teague (Tex.)
Tenzer
Thomas
Thompson (N. J.)
Thompson (Tex.)
Todd
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Vanik
Vivian
Waldie
Watts
Weltner
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Yates
Young
Zablocki

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 4

Conte
Martin (Mass.)
Reid (N. Y.)
Tupper

NOT VOTING: 48

Senate Reverses House Vote

Following is the 48-to-35 rollcall vote by which the Senate on July 19 voted down an amendment to the foreign aid program which would have provided for a two-year authorization instead of the one-year authorization reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A "nay" vote, therefore, is a vote against the Administration, which originally asked for a five-year authorization.

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 35

DEMOCRATS (28): Anderson, Bartlett, Bayh, Clark, Douglas, Harris, Hart, Holland, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Mansfield, McGee, McGovern, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Ribicoff, Williams (N.J.) and Yarborough.

REPUBLICANS (7): Cooper, Fong, Javits, Kuchel, Miller, Morton and Prouty.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 48

DEMOCRATS (25): Bible, Burdick, Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Church, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Fulbright, Gore, Hill, Lausche, McCarthy, McClellan, McIntyre, Morse, Randolph, Robertson, Russell (S.C.), Russell (Ga.), Stennis, Symington, Talmadge and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (23): Aiken, Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Griffin, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Saltonstall, Simpson, Smith, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

NOT VOTING: 17

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